FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'SUMMER-84' MILITARY EXERCISES IN POLAND

LD301818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Northwestern regions of Poland: In accordance with an earlier agreed plan, allied command and staff exercises involving field communications, code-named "Summer-84" are in progress here. The aim of the exercises is to improve further the command and cooperation of operational staffs. The results so far testify to an effective coordination of the fraternal armies' communications systems. Let us add that the capabilities of officers and the operational efficiency of staffs are a decisive factor for successful troop operations on the present-day battlefield.

PREPARATIONS FOR ADJUSTMENT IN CEMA RELATIONS

LD301715 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 30 May 84

["Prior to CMEA Political Summit" -- TANJUG headline; by Stevan Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, May 30 (TANJUG) -- A three-day Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) summit will be held in Moscow in the first half of June, but the party and state leaderships of the member countries have already defined crucial points in the community's next stage of development.

It is claimed that the community members' party and state heads have been offered a so-called "middle-of-the-road variant" for the new stage. The "variant" is somewhere between the Czechoslovak demand for "a new economic order" in the CMEA, the Hungarian insistance on strengthening national interest within the internationalist interest, the Moscow request for more "integrational policy and community" and the Romanian call for a different development policy and distribution of energy and other resources.

The adjustments to possible changes in relations within the CMEA were conducted through the principle of consensus, which necessitated relatively lengthy and painstaking preparations.

The attempt to achieve solidarity by establishing a special fund at CMEA level for cases such as Poland has evidently been abandoned and the level of solidarity will be defined by bilateral relations. The USSR will continue to conclude separate agreements on supplying energy and raw materials with each member-country. Owing to the increase in operational costs, it has been agreed to set up a joint fund for additional deliveries.

The second CMEA development phase concerning the level of integration and distribution of labour in the community, will more than ever before, be determined by the economic interests of the national economies. The initiative to leave the matter in the hands of mixed and national companies has been assessed as a too complex and radical change and the idea has been dropped in consideration of the fact that the process should be gradual and controlled.

Attention has also been drawn to the fact that even some of the CMEA member-countries have been unable to escape the effects of the capitalist economy's crisis. The defence mechanism to be used against such negative external influences will also be on the summit agenda.

PRAGUE CONFERENCE ON INVENTIONS CONCLUDED

AU261805 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Important Instrument of Integration"]

[Text] Prague, 23 May -- The 2-day fourth international Lenin conference on the role of inventions in intensifying the CEMA member-states' economies ended in Prague on Wednesday [23 May]. It was held on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of Lenin's Decree on Inventions and the 35th anniversary of the founding of CEMA. It was attended by delegations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the conference noted that every year almost 190,000 new technical solutions at the invention level originate in the CEMA countries, some 105,000 affirmations of authorship and patents are issued, and almost 64,000 inventions are newly utilized. The working people in the CEMA countries submit about 6.2 million improvement proposals annually.

Nevertheless, there still exist untapped potentials. Inventions must be used on a large scale as an important instrument of socialist economic integration. Constant attention must be paid to raising the effectiveness of material and moral incentives in accordance with the final results -- not only of inventors themselves, but of the implementors and ranking employees as well.

The participants in the session stressed the importance of international treaties and agreements on inventions, especially in implementing the CEMA member-countries' long-term target programs of cooperation.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY COMMISSION SESSION

LD291947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] One hundred and fifty representatives from the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, and Yugoslavia are taking part in a meeting of the CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the Engineering Industry being held in Porabka-Kozubnik. Problems of pneumatics, hydraulics, and standardized assembly parts used in the construction of machinery are being examined in particular. The implementation of agreements and contracts on production specialization and cooperation will also be analyzed.

SECRETARIES CONFERENCE ON YOUTH OPENS IN SOFIA

AU291815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] A conference of secretaries of Central Committees of communist and workers parties from socialist countries on party organizational questions has opened in Sofia. The conference was opened by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, who greeted the representatives of fraternal parties on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. The meeting is devoted to exchanges of opinions and experience on questions of party leadership of youth organizations and on topical problems of work with young people. The meeting was also attended by Yuriy [name indistinct], editor in chief of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

Dohlus Addresses Meeting

LD292202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] Sofia, 29 May (ADN) -- A meeting between socialist states' communist and workers party Central Committee secretaries responsible for party and organizational issues began in Sofia on Tuesday.

In the morning Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, took the floor. He passed on the delegations of the fraternal parties cordial militant greetings from the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker. The development and growth of the GDR, the 35th year of which we are celebrating, impressively reflects the continuity of our party's socialist youth policy, Horst Dohlus stressed. The socialist youth organization FDJ is helping to write the history of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil at every stage of socialist development. The SED followed the principle that youth should be shown trust and given great responsibility.

Nemeth Speaks

LD301634 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, made a contribution to the conference of the CC secretaries in charge of party organization of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, which started in Sofia Tuesday.

Karoly Nemeth said that political work among young people is a priority in the work of the HSWP. The party shows great confidence, understanding and patience towards the youth, and refuses extremist views, and inadequate practice resulting from it. In general, Karoly Nemeth regarded the social, economic and political activity, and the ideological, political and moral standing of the Hungarian youth as favourable, and stated that the large majority of young people are committed to the socialist system. Karoly Nemeth also spoke about some unfavourable phenomena, about young people who get into conflict with their direct surround, and turn against the moral norms. Although they do not number many people, care must be taken of them as we cannot renounce anyone.

Karoly Nemeth spoke about recent measures which helped the young start a career, and found a family. Karoly Nemeth said that improving the conditions of child-raising and ensuring easier access to flat for young couples are top priority tasks.

The HSWP CC secretary considered it the chief purpose of youth policy to win young people for socialist ideals and targets, and involve them in the construction of socialism. It is important that the initiating skill, independent activty and responsibility of the youth should develop.

On the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Karoly Nemeth stated that it was playing its social part appropriately. Our party, he said, expects the KISZ to carry out conscious work so that the youth should get acquainted with the historic struggle of communists, the experience of socialist construction in Hungary and abroad, the debates on our progress, and the responsibility of decision-making. The youth union should foster national traditions, strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union and the peoples of the socialist countries. It should walk abreast with all who are struggling against imperialism, for social progress and peace, said Karoly Nemeth among things.

Results Summarized

AU301953 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 30 /BTA/ -- A meeting was held here, May 29 and 30, of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on organisational party matters. It was attended by representatives of the fraternal parties of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views and experience on the questions of party leadership of the youths organisations and on topical problems of working with the youth.

Views were expressed at the meeting that in the conditions of the complicated tasks being resolved in building up socialism and with the present tension on the international arena, an ever greater importance is acquired by the ideological, political, labour and moral education of the youth for the formation of an active stand on life, a responsibility for the present and future of peace and socialism.

It was emphasized in the statements that the youth unions are making a substantial contribution to the development and deepening of the friendship and all-around cooperation among the fraternal peoples. The parties attending the meeting expressed their readiness to work for the further extending and enriching of the international relations between the young people of the socialist organisations.

The participants in the meeting expressed the readiness of the fraternal parties to actively promote the holding of the International Year of the Youth. They emphasized the importance of the holding of the 12th world festival of the youth and students in Moscow as a popular anti-war and anti-imperialist act.

Zhivkov Receives Secretaries

AU301821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the leaders of the delegations which took part in the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on party-organizational issues. He was briefed on the meeting, which discussed the activity of the parties in leading youth organizations and working with youths.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly evaluated cooperation in the area of party-organizational work and expressed confidence that the friendly exchange of experience which has taken place, will facilitate the improvement of this activity and strengthen the relations and cohesion of the fraternal parties.

Our first party and state leader briefed the participants in the meeting on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the national party conference, and the achievements of the Bulgarian people in constructing developed socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the great attention of the party and the people toward our young generation. The BCP is striving to master the new processes and phenomena prevailing in the young generation and makes constant efforts to improve its approach and leadership sytle in its work with youth and the Komsomol.

The BCP is directing the activity of the state, economic, and public organs, as well as the Dimitrov Komsomol toward highly effectively utilizing the young people in work and life.

The leaders of the delegations were briefed on party activity in solving other topical problems of the young generation and intensifying the class-party, patriotic, and international education of youth.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the successes of Bulgarian youth and their active and creative participation in the construction of developed socialism and their loyalty to the ideals of the party and the people. He dwelled on some tasks of the Dimitrov Komsomol as the political organizer of the youth and the direct spokesman of their interests.

On behalf of the participants, Yegor Ligachov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, expressed warm thanks for the warm hospitality and good organization of the meeting.

The meeting took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

GEODESY CONFERENCE -- Warsaw 25 May -- Geodesy officials of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, the USSR and Poland ended a three-day meeting in Warsaw today after signing a joint protocol on the further development of cooperation. The conference reviewed cooperation plans for the years 1986-1990, and work on the second edition of a world atlas, a CEMA atlas and an automobile tourist map of the socialist countries. It was agreed that Poland would make maps of Africa scaled 1:2,500,000 as its part in the world atlas project. The maps will be also published separately as an atlas of Arica. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 25 May 84 LD]

LEADERS ATTEND PERMET CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY EVENT

AU231829 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 23 May broadcasts a 10-minute recorded report from the city of Permet, where preparations are under way to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Congress of Permet. A correspondent describes the scene as some veteran delegates to the wartime congress arrive in the city by bus. The correspondent then interviews some delegates, who reminisce about the event. The correspondent then announces the arrival in the city of "Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, and Simon Stefani; and members of the AWP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the government." The announcer says that the guests are greeted by a local official, who escorts them to the center of the city. The correspondent states that the party and state leaders also attended a concert given in their honor at the local cultural center.

HOXHA GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN PERMET CELEBRATION

AU251314 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 May 84

["Comrade Enver Hoxha's Greeting Addressed to the Participants in the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Congress of Permet" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 25 (ATA) -- Dear comrades, sisters and brothers, with my mind and heart, I am today amongst you, the brave, patriotic and industrious people of Permet, amongst the former delegates that the people and party sent there 40 years ago, to carry out a great historic mission, amongst the heroic former partisans who turned Permet into an insurmountable castle during those days. On this occasion, I greet you longingly and invite you to cheer again like in unforgettable May 24, 1944:

Long live the historic Congress of Permet, long live our dear Albania, long live our glorious party.

The new life we are building and enjoying, the socialism which is marching triumphantly in Albania, the high prestige and authority our country possesses everywhere in the world, have their roots in the great people's war led by the party, a part of which was also the first antifascist National Liberation Congress of the Albanian people, whose name will be always linked with the name of your town.

In the martyr Permet, thrice set on fire by the German-fascists, but which now is free, in the Permet of the fighters of the pen and rifle, of the distinguished Frasheri brothers, Sami, Naim and Abdyl, the legitimate representatives of the Albanian people, who came directly from the bloody battles for the liberation of the homeland, sealed and declared openly the will of the people for the creation of the Albanian state of people's democracy and created the legitimate government.

This extraordinary, unprecedented victory in the century-long history of the Albanian people, crowned once and for all the farsighting and salvational policy of our communist party, which had closely linked the struggle for the liberation of the homeland with the struggle to overthrow the old power and to create the new power. In Permet, the people came to power, they became masters of their own destinies, they opened a new epoch, the epoch of socialism.

With the historic decisions of the Congress of Permet and with its sovereign right, the new Albania overthrew the bitter past of kings and feudals, tore off and threw into Vjosa River the enslaving treaties and agreements of the past, said "no" to the covetousness of those who wanted to grab a piece from Albania, said "no" to those who wanted to play the policy of zones of influence, turbulences and hostility among the peoples, to the detriment of Albania. This would not work any more in the new Albania, because now it had the people to protect it, had its glorious party at the head, and its legitimate brave and revolutionary sons and daughters in command.

With deep emotions and legitimate pride, we see from the height of the 40 years, that everything decided and begun in May 1944 in Permet, has been carried out, defended and developed further with consistency, wisdom and daily heroism. They have been achieved through sweat, efforts and great sacrifices, laying the hand to nobody, molesting no one and allowing nobody be internal or external enemies, big or small imperialist, social imperialist or chauvinist power to ever rob us of the victories we have attained, to deviate us from our revolutionary road. In this regard the 40 years that have elapsed are also a glorious school of our triumphant revolution, they are also a great guarantee that this is the road on which we, our daughters and sons, our entire magnificent people will march today, tomorrow, always.

Therefore, my dear comrades and cofighters, former delegates of the first antifascist Congress of Permet, let us march forward, let us strengthen and carry aloft the great and immortal deed we began on May 24, 1944.

It doesn't matter that we have gone grey and wrinkled with age. We remain young, because we live, work and rejoice amidst the eternal youth of the homeland, because our ideals and deed are and will always be fresh, because Socialist Albania is and will be always young.

I greet you all.

Hail the festivity of the historic Congress of Permet.

Long live the people.

Long live the party.

Yours

Enver Hoxha

Alia, Others Attend

AU251325 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 25 May 84

["The 40th Anniversary of the Historic Congress of Permet Celebrated Magnificently -- Comrade Enver Hoxha's Greeting Addressed to the People of Permet and the Former Delegates of the Congress Is Received With Great Enthusiasm" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 25 (ATA) -- Yesterday, before noon, thousands of people, workers, cooperativists, old people, children, working people and militarymen, gathered in the main square of the town of Permet, to attend the big popular rally organised on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the first antifascist National Liberation Congress of Permet.

The square rang with the enthusiastic cheers "Party-Enver, we are always ready", when the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, and the Comrades Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, accompanied by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Resul Zani and other leading cadres of the party and power in the district, got on the tribune.

In the tribune, there were also members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and the government, leading cadres of the central mass organization, former delegates of the congress and invitees from all the districts of the country. The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the party committee of the district, Xhemal Dauti.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia read out the greeting that the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the people of Permet and to the former delegates on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic Congress of Permet. The greeting was received with enthusiastic applauses and cheers for whole minutes for the party and the dear leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Those present in the rally were greeted by Comrade Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

The high decoration Order of Freedom first class, accorded to Permet District by the Presidium of the People's Assembly, was handed over in the rally.

After the rally, homages were paid and wreaths were laid in the martyr's graves. Homages were paid and wreaths were laid in the martyr's graves by the party and state leaders as well. They met cordially with parents and relatives of the martyrs' families.

Then a visit was paid to the hall when 40 years ago, the Congress held its proceedings. In a warm and intimate atmosphere created among friends and co-fighters, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha in particular. When we commemorate the events of the war, said among others Comrade Ramiz Alia, when we participate in different celebrations, particularly in this 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, when we come to such places as this hall where the historic Permet Congress was held, we are moved with deep emotions. But, at the same time, we have a lofty feeling of pride for our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, which were the architects of our great National Liberation War, that brought the freedom and independence to our people, that gave the people their power, the people's power. The Permet Congress, which was held here 40 years ago, was an important event with very broad proportions. It was important not only for the moment it was held, but the value of the decisions of this congress, their importance are felt also in our present days. The Permet Congress gave the power to the people, brought the people to power, something that had never happened in our history, despite the great century-long struggle our people had waged. It created these conditions we enjoy today for the socialist construction of the country. The Permet Congress said "stop" to all the foreigners, the various imperialists who had always played with the fates of Albania as if it was a commodity.

If today Albania follows proudly its road of socialist construction of the country, said further on Comrade Ramiz Alia, if Albania is today an independent, sovereign country, a country which defines its own its road and its policy, without being subjugated to anyone, either imperialism nor social-imperialism, then the roots for all these are in the decisions of this historic congress held on May 24, 1944. All of us, we, communists, the entire people, are proud of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha because we did not confine ourselves within the limits of the historic decisions of this congress, but we worked and struggled to realise in practice the century-long aspirations and wishes of our people, so that our people build the life as they wanted to, for themselves, so that our people lived in complete freedom and independence.

After speaking about the great achievements of the Albanian people during the years of the people's power under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that these achievements are unique in the world because they have been attained self-reliantly, relying only on our own resources, relying on the energies of our people, on their will, on their knowledge and culture. Our party does not mark time, because it is a Marxist party and has dialectical materialism in its foundations. Therefore, it thinks and works not only for today, but it thinks and works to ensure an ever better future for our people. Today, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Congress of Permet, just like we said to the people 40 years ago that we shall win and construct the new Albania for the people, today too, we may say surely to our people that their future is guaranteed, the [as received] our Socialist Albania will live in centuries, because it is led by the party of labour of Albania with our beloved Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was listened to with attention and applauded enthusiastically by those present.

The party and state leaders together with the former delegates visited the museum, put their signatures in the book of the congress and posed for photographs in sign of memory from this unforgettable day of celebration.

In one of the halls of the party committee of the district, the party and state leaders met with parents and relatives of the martyrs' families. During the meeting, parents and relatives of the martyrs expressed their profound gratitude for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha who have made the life of the people happy and sure. This warm talk continued then in the families of Permet inhabitants where the leaders of the party and state and the former delegates were invited for luncheon. Everywhere, in every family hearth, toasts were raised to the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, to new successes and victories in the context of the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland.

On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the first antifascist National Liberation Congress, the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the party committee and the executive committee of the people's council of Permet District, gave a dinner last night. Present were former delegates of the congress, vanguard working people and cooperativists and invitees from all the districts of the country. Present were also the party and state leaders who took part in the celebration of May 24.

Those present were greeted by Comrade Adil Carcani in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

The people of Permet and the entire Albanian people, he said among others, celebrated the 40th anniversary of the first antifascist National Liberation Congress, which was held in Permet on May 24, 1944. This joy was increased by the greeting that Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and people, sent on this occasion. The Congress of Permet, he stressed further on, is a key moment in the history of the glorious National Liberation War, because there, the foundations of our new democratic and people's state were laid. The victory of the revolution and the establishment of the people's power in our country are a great deed of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and for this, the people are and will be always grateful to them. Then, Comrade Adil Carcani pointed out the road traversed by our people's power during these 4 decades and the great political, economic and social transformations, that have been made in Socialist Albania. All those present applauded and acclaimed enthusiastically and raised toasts to our glorious party of labour and the beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, to our heroic, industrious and patriotic people, to the 40th anniversary of the historic Congress of Permet. The dinner passed in a very joyous atmosphere.

Marko Speaks

AU251333 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 25 May 84

["From the Speech of Comrade Rita Marko" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 25 (ATA) -- We gathered here again, in the historic Permet, said among others, Comrade Rita Marko in his speech, to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the first antifascist National Liberation Congress, which went down in history as the Congress of Permet and which is one of the most remarkable events in the life of our people.

Allow me that on occasion of this great jubilee, in the name of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers, to convey to all of you, former participants at the congress, the most ardent greetings, allow me to greet the former partisans of the brigades that defended with unprecedented bravery the proceedings of the Congress of Permet, to greet also the heroic people of your town and district, who spared nothing for the National Liberation War, that put in the disposal [as received] of the war and the party the life, house, and last piece of bread. As Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of our party and people, writes in his greeting, May 24, 1944, the Congress and people of Permet are highly evaluated, by the party.

The Congress of Permet was a historic victory of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party for the liberation of the homeland and the seizure of the power from the people. It was the first national assembly that sanctioned the power of the people in power, that barred the road to all efforts by Anglo-American imperialists, to give the power to their obedient stooges, the remnants of Zog's regime, outside and within the country.

40 years are completed now since the day when delegates, elected from the people and the ranks of the National Liberation Army, came here from all over Albania, and decided on the fate of the homeland, sanctioned the sovereignty of the Albanian people and solved the main question of the revolution, that of the state power, that granted the people their legitimate rights and genuine democracy.

After pointing out that the decisions adopted in the Congress of Permet were a great victory and joy for our people, and at the same time, a heavy blow to the occupier, home and foreign reaction, to the Anglo-Americans, the speaker said that, by voicing the interests of the people, the Congress of Permet decided itself for the solution of the great problems of Albania and the destinies of the homeland. It declared worldwide that the time when our country was used as a commodity and bargains were made at its expense, had gone once and for all. Today, over these 40 years, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head and on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, we have solved ourselves and always totally self-reliantly, all the problems of the all-sided development of Socialist Albania, allowing no other state, be it small or big, to interfere in our affairs. The sovereignty of the Albanian people and state remains a high and unchangeable principle of our party and state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is sanctioned by our socialist constitution.

"The people's power, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, is the greatest victory and the most powerful weapon of the working class and the working masses for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland. Therefore, we preserve this power as the apple of our eye and consolidate it continuously in struggle with the dangers threatening it, with liberalism and red-tape". [quotation marks as received]

Further on, Comrade Rita Marko dwelt on the transformations made in Socialist Albania under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, over the years of the people's power.

After dwelling on the close links existing between the power and the people, on the great and irreplaceable role played by the working masses in the construction of socialism and in governing the country, something which broadens and deepens our socialist democracy, the speaker continued: In his work "On the People's Power" which came off the press these days on the eve of the historic celebration, our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder and architect of the people's power makes the scientific Marxist-Leninist synthesis of its 40 year-long road. The teachings, instructions, advices and orientations given by Comrade Enver Hoxha in this book regarding the work of the organs of the people's power have great values for the present and the future.

In continuation, the speaker stressed that our people's power is the most democratic power in the world. Due to the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, all the citizens in Albania are equal. There is no limitation of privilege in their rights and duties. The national minorities enjoy the same treatment as well. It is exactly due to this policy that the people of the Greek minority in Albania work and live happily in fraternal friendship and complete equality with the Albanian people. This friendship is rooted in the blood they shed together in the National Liberation War and the work for the construction and defence of our socialist homeland. The reality in Albania cannot be slurred over by the concoctions of the various enemies of our country. It cannot be slurred over either by the unrestrained anti-Albanian campaign of the great Serb chauvinists. The Belgrade chieftains make all this in order to divert the attention from the grave ills, from the political, economic, and national crisis Yugoslavia is gripped in for years now, in order to keep the world public opinion unaware of the policy of discrimination, oppression and terror exercised against Albanians in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. But the truth of Albania shines like the sun rays.

Albania has publicly declared that it has not interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, because this is a fundamental principle of our foreign policy. But, we have the right to raise our voice when we see that injustices are being inflicted on our brothers of the same blood, when their legitimate demands for equality, for democratic rights and for economic development, equal to that of all the other nations in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are disdained.

Our party, power and people follow attentively the development of situation in world, which has been aggravated as a result of the aggressive and expansionist policy pursued by American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. We take stands towards these events, we express our opinion, we define our tasks. We are encircled but not isolated, as our enemies claim. Our foreign policy is principled and active, it is a policy of a socialist state which expresses openly and sincerely its opinion. It supports the struggle of world proletariat and oppressed peoples to cast off the bourgeois-revisionist yoke.

On the basis of the principle of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs, the observation of sovereignty and mutual profit, our state has diplomatic relations with about 100 countries and develops trade with many of them. Friends and wellwishers are welcomed in the Socialist Albania, but its doors will never be opened to those who seek to exploit our friendly stand for their sinister aims.

In conclusion, Comrade Rita Marko said: The successes achieved by Socialist Albania in these 40 years are unprecedented in the history of our people. Therefore, with unshakeable confidence in the correct line of the party and with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in mind, we march always ahead to look forward to the great festivity of the liberation with fresh victories, raising higher and higher the honour and glory of Socialist Albania.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT ENDS TOUR -- Cairo, 11 May (MENA) -- Albanian Ambassador in Cairo Murat Angoni left Cairo for home today at the conclusion of his tour as the Albanian ambassador to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Ministry Counselor Muhammad ash-Shalqami. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 May 84 NC]

ACADEMY ASSEMBLY MEETING, ELECTIONS -- The assembly of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania met on 7 May. In addition to its members and corresponding members, the meeting was attended by leading personalities of scientific and educational institutions as well as Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Anastas Kondo, AWP Central Committee candidate member, and Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology. The assembly approved the Presidium's report on the acitivty of the Academy of Sciences in implementing the AWP's decisions pertaining to the development of sciences. The assembly also elected corresponding members Bajram Preza and Zija Xholi as full members of the academy. It also elected Petrit Gace, Odhise Paskali, and Hysen Lacaj as new members of the Academy. Farudin Hoxha and Ylli Popa were elected corresponding members. The assembly elected the Academy's Presidium, which is composed of Aleks Buda, president of the academy; Kole Popa, and Hekuran Mara, deputy presidents; Luan Omari, scientific secretary; and Foto Cami, Petrit Radovicka, Androkli Kostallari, Stefanaq Pollo, and Hysen Lacaj, as members. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 May 84 AU]

ZHIVKOV, STROUGAL MEET AT BOROVETS, HOLD TALKS

LD301250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, was received today by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in the mountain resort of Borovets. The two representatives highly praised the results achieved in the development of mutual relations in politics, economy, and culture. They underscored that all the necessary prerequisites for further deepening mutual cooperation in the next period have been created. They noted that great opportunities for its dynamic growth are above all in the economy, in deepening production cooperation and specialization, and in developing cooperation on third markets.

At their meeting in Borovets, Lubomir Strougal and Todor Zhivkov also discussed the most important international questions. They noted that Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have identical views on solving the most urgent problems, such as reducing international tension, disarmament, and deepening peaceful cooperation among the nations of the world.

Sign Protocol

LD302008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] This afternoon Premier Lubomir Strougal and Todor Zhivkov held a final session at which they summarized the results of the talks. They approved a joint communique and signed a protocol in which the directions of further cooperation are mapped out. In conclusion of his friendly working visit in Bulgaria, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met with Czechoslovak journalists who accompanied him, and in the residence (?Vrana) gave them an interview in which he said:

[Begin Strougal recording] (?During the visit) we had talks with the highest representatives of the Bulgarian People's Republic, especially with Comrades Zhivkov, Filipov, Lukanov, and other colleagues. There are no problems in the foreign policy area because individual foreign political steps are consistently coordinated. Attention was chiefly devoted to the issue about which you asked: the economy and scientific-technical cooperation. I think that we have been successful. Bulgaria is among our largest partners from the point of view of the share of cooperation and specialization. It comprises 24 percent of the whole turnover of exchange goods; a volume of exchange goods to the value of about 650-680 million roubles a year should correspond to this. In my opinion this is small.

What did we talk about? We talked about the further development of cooperation and specialization, particularly in the weak spots which should be filled in both bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets where we have in fact not begun to cooperate. We have always talked from the viewpoint of a high technical level, high quality, and reliability of products, because these are the criteria of world markets, and we can only be successful by mastering these criteria.

I believe that our approaches were also very similar, or identical, and that we are all aware that we must work in such a way as to consolidate the weak points in the technical and structural area so that we will overcome the technical backwardness that we can see in some fields. Here we are talking in particular about the field of microelectronics, biotechnology, robotization, and flexible production systems.

I think that significant attention was also given to a considerable increase in the mutual exchange of consumer goods because the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak consumer goods enterprises, enterprises producing industrial consumer goods, can supplement each other in many ways and can then supplement our domestic Czechoslovak market.

From this perspective I think that to summarize, we are including in our protocol a continuation of the basic document entitled "Main Directions of Extending and Deepening Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation," which was signed in 1982 by Comrades Zhivkov and Husak, which is now supplemented by the working protocol and the adopted communique. We can be satisfied with the visit and we can say that the future holds further dynamic mutual exchange of goods and further dynamic economic cooperation. [end recording]

Strougal Departs

AU301825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The official talks between Comrades Grisha Filipov and Lubomir Strougal ended with the signing of a protocol. The document, which encompasses many areas of economy, science, and technology, outlines prospects of mutually beneficial cooperation and is a good basis for implementing the agreements between the two countries.

Afterward, the high Czechoslovak guest departed from Bulgaria. He was cordially seen off by Comrade Grisha Filipov, and by Comrades Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, and deputy ministers.

GANEV, SFRY DELEGATION HOLD FOREIGN POLICY TALKS

AU301359 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (BTA) -- Consultations were held here, May 28 through 30, between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Yugoslav by Mr Milan Beres, assistant federal secretary.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

In the frank and friendly atmosphere of the talks a wide range of international matters was discussed. Views were exchanged also on all aspects of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.

The two parties to the talks evaluated the consultations held as positive and agreed to continue this form of cooperation.

BALEV READS BCP MESSAGE TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU300824 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 84 p 4

[Text] Helsinki, 26 May (BTA) -- The 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party continues. Milko Balev, leader of the Bulgarian delegation and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, read a greetings message on behalf of the BCP Central Committee to the congress. He stated as follows:

Dear Comrades,

It is a particular pleasure for me to convey to you, the delegates and guests at the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, and through you -- to all Communists of Finland -- the most sincere fraternal greetings on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary.

Our delegation listened with attention to the report read by your chairman and the statements of the other speakers. We are following the lively congressional debates with great interest. We are convinced that the 20th Finnish Communist Party Congress will be an important event in the life of Finland's Communist Party. We are also convinced that the documents of the congress -- based on a broad and thorough analysis, will map out unmistakable class stands, as well as the trends and tasks of your party's further fruitful activities.

Comrades, your congress is taking place in an alarming and dangerous international situation exacerbated because of the fault of the present U.S. Administration, which with the support of the governments of certain West European NATO states, is leading an adventurous and militarist, antipeoples, and antihuman policy course. The deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles continues in Western Europe. Attempts are even being made to militarize space, and so forth. Many other well-known actions are being adopted, expressing the ambitions of militant imperialism striving for military superiority and political hegemony.

We, the Communists, however, are historical optimists. We are deeply convinced that nuclear disaster can and must be prevented. Our optimism is based on the objective opportunities to create today an optimal, wide front of antiwar forces from different social classes, social groups, and organizations, including ruling officials and governments, regardless of their differences. Yes, we are inspired with new confidence by the tremendous expansion of the contemporary antiwar movement. I would like to point out as follows: We know and highly appreciate the essential contribution of the Communists, the people, and the Government of Finland to the cause of peace and security -- their active neutrality. It is no coincidence that the name of your beautiful capital -- Helsinki -- is a symbol of detente.

People have always created symbols permitting them to live, to struggle, and to be victorious for the sake of virtue and progress. Today the most striking, the most humanitarian, and the most influential symbols are those of detente and peace. It is precisely detente and the preservation of life on our earth, the honest, sincere, and constructive dialogue based on equality and equal security that is the essence of the numerous constructive peace initiatives that the Warsaw Pact states have submitted in their joint documents. The defense potential of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community is a symbol of peace for progressive mankind and a symbol of the insurmountable barrier against the adventurism of contemporary warmongers. Together with you, together with peoples all over the world we are firmly supporting the constructive proposals submitted by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. This is so, because these proposals are aimed at stopping the arms race and because they are in conformity with the interests of our peoples, because they serve only the interests of peace, security and understanding throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has it own place in the struggle for peace and has also made its own contribution to it. Our country devotes particular efforts to the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, to their transformation into a nuclear-free zone.

Dear comrades, 1984 is a year of jubilee for Bulgarian Communists and for all our people. We will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. These have been decades of persevering struggle for the upsurge of the Bulgarian economy, for the prosperity of our culture, science, and education, for the stable improvement of our people's living standard, as well as for the expansion of socialist democracy, for the initiatives, rights, and responsibilities of the working people and the workers collectives, for a consistent, peace-loving foreign policy. Naturally, we are building a real socialism, and not an ideal one. This implies that there are difficulties along our path, difficulties of various kinds, that there are also contradictions, and unresolved problems. However, thanks to the correct policy of the BCP, thanks to the people's selfless efforts, thanks to the fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance among the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, thanks to the support of the international communist and workers movement, we are confidently marching forward, despite our difficulties. Today our party, in cooperation with its loyal ally -- the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union -- and our entire people are investing all their efforts, talents, and boldness in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congree and the BCP National Conference for the prosperity of socialist Bulgaria.

Comrades, the friendship between Bulgaria and Finland, between the Bulgarian and Finnish people is of long standing. Today our cooperation is developing with particular success and fruitful results in all sectors. Some time ago Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that the friendship between Bulgaria and Finland is of such a kind that no matter how much we talk about it we can only mention it with the most friendly feelings. This fully applies to the relations existing between our two parties -- which are Marxist-Leninist parties with historical responsibilities and deeds.

Our parliament building bears the inscription: "Unity makes strength." This is a slogan dating from the past, and we, the Communists, did not place it there. However, we have adopted it, investing it with our own ideological and class meaning. I presume that you will agree with us in stating: Our strength lies in our unity, in our united actions. This statement fully applies to the history of every communist party and to the history of the international communist movement as a whole.

In closing my speech I would like to confirm that the Communists and all working people in Bulgaria have feelings of sincere affection and comradely solidarity for your struggle in protecting the vital interests of the workers class, in your struggle to preserve and expand the social assets and democratic rights of this workers class and of the broad people's masses in Finland, against unemployment, and against the attempts of big capital to promote a right-wing trend in the country's socio-political life.

Please accept, dear Finnish friends, our communist greetings and wishes for the success of your 20th congress! May this congress proceed under the sign of consolidation of the unity and fighting capacity of the Finnish Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! May your congress mark a stage of cohesion of your ranks, and of increasing the prestige and the influence of the Communists among the working people, as well as in achieving new successes!

Long live the Finnish Communist Party!

Long live friendship between Bulgarian and Finnish Communists!

May the cause of peace and socialism live forever!

Talks With Liikanen

AU251905 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, May 25 (BTA) Mr Milko Balev, the leader of the BCP delegation to Finland for participation in the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and secretary of the CC of the BCP, had talks with Mr Erkki Liikanen, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Finland.

At the talks opinions were exchanged on some topical issues of the internatinal situation, and on some issues of mutual interest. The common wish was expressed for the further promotion of the relations between the two parties.

ETHIOPIAN CULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU301503 Sofia BTA in English 1418 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 30 /BTA/ -- Ethiopia's Minister of Culture and Sport Mr Girma Yilma was on a visit here at the invitation of the Committee for Culture. He had meetings with men of culture and art and was made familiar with Bulgaria's experience in the management and organisation of cultural life. The guest visited the National History Museum, the People's Palace of Culture "Lyudmila Zhivkova" and other cultural and historical sites and landmarks.

Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, received Minister Girma Yilma.

Important matters of the further development of the two countries' cultural relations were discussed. It was found that in full accordance with the summit-level agreements between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam the cooperation in the cultural and intellectual sphere was developing along an ascending line in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and security in the world.

TODOROV ATTENDS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

AU282030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the National Assembly Permanent Committees on Socioeconomic Development and Social Policy, which discussed the work of economic and engineering-application organizations in the light industry sector in connection with improving quality and expanding the range of consumer goods for the population.

The National Assembly deputies listened to and discussed a report read by Rumen Serbezov, first deputy minister of production and trade with consumer goods, and also discussed the report by National Assembly Deputy Ivan Prumov, leader of the two permanent committees' working group. A decision was adopted by the two committees which draws important conclusions on the proposals submitted by various ministries in connection with improving the quality and expanding the range of mass consumer goods.

W. SLOVAK REGION-USSR OBLAST AMITY PACT

LD251652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] At the close of the visit of the delegation from the USSR's Sartov Oblast to the Days of Friendship, an agreement on developing fraternal cooperation beween the West Slovak region and Saratov Oblast was concluded in Bratislava today. It was signed by Ignac Janak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the West Slovak party committee, and Vladimir Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committeee and first secretary of Saratov Obkom. The agreement underlines that in the next 2 years the two friendship areas will further deepen cooperation in political-educational, scientific-research, economic, and managerial work.

STROUGAL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD301952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lumomir Strougal returned home today from a friendly working visit to Bulgaria. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Vice Premiers Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek.

GASPAR-LED HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Received by Hoffmann

LD301721 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the council, and a delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, led by Sandor Gaspar, its president and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, met for further talks in Prague today. They exchanged experiences from the realization of the conclusions of party and trade union congresses in Czechoslovakia and Hungary and discussed the topical tasks of trade unions required by the current social development. They evaluated the international activity of both trade union centers and the questions of the action-unity of the international trade union movement, and expressed their support for futher raising the effectiveness of cooperation between trade unions of the socialist community. They also underlined the importance of the fight for peace, disarmament, and detente. They resolutely condemned the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and also expressed full support for the peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and emphasized the inevitability of the countermeasures carried out by the socialist countries.

Talks with Husak

LD301724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today in Prague Castle received the delegation of Hungarian trade unionists led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation it was noted that Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations have reached high standards in all spheres of social life. This is also assisted by cooperation between the two trade union organizations which have a long and great tradition. Regular exchanges of experiences from all spheres of trade union work contribute to unifying approaches toward the questions of joint interest and to efforts to ensure permanent peace in the world.

Departs for Bratislava

LD301734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Members of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and a delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council led by Sandor Gaspar, its chairman and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, flew from Prague to Bratislava this afternoon. In the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic they will take part in a 2-day plenary session of the secretariat of the two trade union organizations.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS ON RELATIONS

Variations on American Theme

AU300927 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in the "Note" column: "Viennese Melody Follows Foreign Score"]

[Text] The Austrian capital "on the beautiful, blue Danube" as a rule resounds with the pleasing strains of Strauss waltzes; but from time to time cold tones resound there as well -- tones accompanied by an almost harsh text. However, these are not original compositions -- they are a kind of breakdown of American music. An example of this is provided by the speech delivered toward the end of last week by Erwin Lanc, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, which resounded with the very same tones as the ignominiously known statement made by U.S. Vice President G. Bush during his visit to Vienna last autumn. Like Bush, Lanc also began to divide the socialist countries into good ones and bad ones. When he was distributing the good and bad marks, Czechoslovakia was seen to be a total failure. This was, among other things, because it had cancelled neither the requirement for the Austrian citizens to have a visa nor the compulsory currency exchange on the border. The relations of these two neighboring countries, he said, are "not without problems," and that is why the process of normalization continues to this very day with Czechoslovakia -- "a country to which we are bound not only by historical ties, but also by traditional human and family ties," as the daily DIE PRESSE quoted him.

We would like to remind Minister Lanc that good will and the willingness to develop the process of mutual relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation has never been lacking in Czechoslovakia. He had the opportunity to convince himself of this during his recent visit to our country. Thus it is all the more surprising that he went to share his lamentations with some kind of "Cultural Club of Czechs and Slovaks in Austria," which is known to be an "interest organization" of anti-Czechoslovak elements and so-called dissidents.

The official Austrian figures have stressed time and again that Austria is a neutral country. We on our part fully respect Austrian neutrality. Thus it is all the more peculiar that Vienna is so frivolously [lehkovazne] composing variations on a purely American theme.

Western Neutrality

AU300943 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 May 84 p 7

["ZR"-signed Vienna dispatch: "'Western Neutrality?'; VOLKSSTIMME About Austrian Minister E. Lanc's Attack on Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Vienna -- A few days ago Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz described Austria's neutrality as a "Western neutrality" and E. Lanc, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, expressed himself in the same way. Both statements are commented on in the Sunday issue of the [Austrian Communist Party daily] VOLKSSTIMME, in an article entitled "Western Neutrality?" The newspaper writes:

"Austria's neutrality must not be mistaken for neutralism," Chancellor Sinowatz declared Friday night [25 May] before a group of some 35 career youths from the Federal Youth Ring, the youngest of whom was about 30. Because there were so few of them, Sinowatz began to elucidate: Austrian neutrality is a "Western neutrality." What is that?

Minister of Foreign Affairs Erwin Lanc also spoke about "Western neutrality" Friday night, while addressing a group of Czech dissidents. Although the topic of his lecture was "Austrian neutrality and Eastern Europe," his complaints were exclusively addressed to the CSSR. It refuses to do what Vienna would like it to do. For example, it does not want to cancel the visa duty. This alone is an expression of lack of freedom. Is it really? We know of large countries of the free world that demand visas of Austrians. The United States, for instance....

Obviously "Western neutrality" was also Lanc's exposure of the intimate sphere of Austria's foreign policy, in which figure not only the CSSR and Hungary, but also Poland, "including the territory that was once Polish, such as Lvov."

"Western," but by no means neutral was finally Lanc's attempt to play off the socialist countries against each other. This is something that is also practiced by Reagan -- by indicating, for example, "how much better" Hungary is compared with the CSSR. Lanc also added one more remark: "Well, perhaps we should not be saying this so loud because that may not be all that good for the Hungarians."

Mr Minister, one should not be saying such things at all when seeking an improvement of relations with one's neighbors. And that is, after all, what you purport to be doing, VOLKSSTIMME adds.

FOJTIK SPEECH, STRIFE AT FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU300856 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Report by Petr Vana, special correspondent in Helsinki: "Conclusion of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 27 May -- The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland ended in Helsinki on Sunday [27 May]. The course of the congress reflected some difficulties the Communist Party of Finland has been undergoing in the last few years. This also found its expression in some congressional documents and in the election of the party's leading bodies. Arvo Aalto became the party's new chairman and Aarno Aitamurto its secretary general.

On Sunday the congress was addressed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in his capacity as head of the CPCZ delegation. He conveyed to the participants comradely greetings from the CPCZ. He voiced appreciation for cooperation with Finnish Communists, which is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and on mutual respect and trust. We would like this cooperation to further develop, nothing to be placed in its way. We work under diverse conditions and deal with different problems. However, we must bear in mind our joint goals, the struggle for the happiness of the working man and for lasting peace in the world.

Comrade Fojtik went on to say: "Czechoslovakia is a member of the family of the socialist community. Our society has undergone an all-round development in the course of socialist transformations. Its wealth, which is created by the work of people who are liberated from capitalists and large estate owners, serves the working people. The Czechoslovak people take pride in this democracy and culture. They realize that the achievements they have gained in the postwar period are a result of the socialist revolution. The path to this was opened by the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army. Our nations -- Czechs and Slovaks -- were thus able to begin to shape their lives in accordance with their sovereign will.

"The path to socialism has not been easy and free of errors. However, the persistent struggle has yielded fruit. We owe this to Leninism. A creative application of this revolutionary teaching makes it possible to solve complex issues of socialist construction in harmony with the interests of the workers class and the needs of the development of society.

"The secret of the emergence from the profound crisis at the end of the sixties lies precisely in a consistent application of Leninism and Leninist methods of work. Thus the party has been able to resolve problems that have become ripe, to renew its unity, and to gain people's trust.

"Socialism has taken firm root in our country. We successfully implement the program of building an advanced socialist society. However, many do not like this and therefore they continue their attacks against us. There is no sin of which we do not stand accused. They slander us by claiming that we do not have our own face and only copy some sort of a foreign model of socialism. We are supposedly even forced to do this.

"Nothing could be more absurd than this. Our party faithfully serves its people, it continues the revolutionary and progressive traditions of the Czech and Slovak nations. We have built socialism in Czechoslovakia for the nations of our homeland, and we are proud to contribute thereby to the common cause of all socialist countries, our movement, and progress in the world.

"However, the enemies of socialism are not concerned about our alleged dogmatism but about the fact that the application of the principles of Leninism in our country has acquitted itself well. They would like to cast doubt on their general validity. He who is building a house must respect the laws of mechanics and statics, otherwise he will not succeed. The same is true of building socialism. Here too, it is necessary to be guided by objective laws. Disregarding them is tantamount to dooming the feat of socialism to failure. Being guided by the generalized experience of revolutionary practice -- that is no dogmatism. It is the obligation of everyone who is serious and responsible about our movement and socialism. However, faithfulness to Leninism also means respect of specific features in the development of each country and the creative character of the revolutionary theory.

"There is no more important task today than to ensure peace and prevent the unleashing of a nuclear war," Comrade Jan Fojtik went on to say.

"The commenced deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe has seriously aggravated the international situation. American militarists openly speculate about waging a limited nuclear war on our continent. By deploying first-strike missiles in Europe, the United States has upset the military equilibrium. Thanks to the socialist countries' countermeasures, this equilibrium is being restored.

"Our aim is not to accumulate arms, but to reduce their number and gradually liquidate them. This requires the halting of the feverish pursuit of armament and improvement of the general international atmosphere. An important step toward this could be the conclusion of an agreement on mutually refraining from the use of force and maintaining peaceful relations, particularly between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"We greatly appreciate the activity of the Communist Party of Finland in the peace and antiwar movement and its firm opposition to the aggressive policy of imperialism. We also appreciate the efforts of the people and Government of the Republic of Finland to ensure peace. Helsinki has become a sysmbol of the struggle for peace and detente. Czechoslovakia is, and will be faithful to the Helsinki Final Act. Our peace policy stems from the essence of socialism."

In conclusion Comrade Fojtik expressed the conviction that Finnish Communists will successfully resolve the complex tasks that have arisen before them.

The delegates welcomed the socialist countries' building successes and the development of the communist and workers movement, about which representatives of 19 foreign fraternal countries spoke in their greetings messages.

A. Aalto, the new party chairman, admitted in his closing speech that pending issues and unsolved problems remain in the party. He further noted that Finnish Communists bear international coresponsibility for the struggle against imperialism and nuclear war. He emphasized the importance of the traditionally friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, which are based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The congress conducted complex negotiations about internal party and organizational issues. It was only after several votes about procedural issues that the new 50-member Central Committee was elected by a narrow margin of delegates (183 to 163 votes).

Representatives of eight (our of 17) regional party organizations, which do not have any representatives in the new Central Committee, expressed themselves against this election. Referring to this in his speech to congress, Taisto Sinisalo, one of the major leading figures of the Communist Party of Finland, said that, unfortunately, the negotiations have not strengthened the party's unity. In order to successfully fulfill tasks, defend the rights of the working people, and represent their interests, it is important to strengthen and deepen the unity and cohesion of party ranks, which is also demanded by the broad members base. Therefore, to resolve the outstanding problems, some regional organizations proposed the convening of an extraordinary party congress.

Jouko Kajanoja and Veikko Alho, the departing chairman and deputy chairman, as well as other delegates called in their statements at the congress on all Communists to realize their responsibility before the workers and communist movement and to contribute to strengthening the party's unity on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ENERGY MINISTER RECEIVED BY IRANIAN PREMIER

LD302007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1021 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Vlastimil Ehrenberger, the Czechoslovak minister of fuels and power, who is on a visit to Iran, was received by Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, the prime minister of Iran. The topic of their conversation was possibilities of cooperation in the development of the coal and mining industry and in geological research.

COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH ARAB TU DELEGATION

LD251311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] A communique has been issued on the visit to Czechoslovakia by an official delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, headed by its general secretary Hamid Jallud.

The communique says that during negotiations with a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the two sides informed each other about the most important current tasks of the two trade union organizations. They positively assessed the developing contacts and underlined their determination to further strengthen and deepen them. They condemned the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons on the territory of some West European countries as a serious threat to world peace, particularly with regard to the European Continent, the Mediterranean region and the Arab world. They expressed support for the repeated peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race, establishing permanent relations of just peace, and detente.

The leading representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed full support for the solidarity with the fight of the Lebanese national progressive and patriotic forces for freedom, independence, sovereignty, and the territorial unity of their country. In dealing with the Palestinian problem, the two sides emphasized that the total and unconditional withdrawal of Zionist armies from the occupied territories and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are necessary prerequisites for a just and permanent solution of the conflict.

HISTORY OF, SUPPORT FOR PLO ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

AU301521 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 84 p 6

[Milan Madr article: "At the Head of a Just Struggle; 20 Years of the PLO"]

[Text] Today the PLO commemorates the 20th anniversary of its establishment. It was set up in Jerusalem on 28 May-2 June 1964 as an umbrella organization of the Palestinian resistance. Its birth expressed the ripe, objective need to unify the Palestinian movement and thus to make it stronger and more efficient both in the Middle East and internationally.

The current PLO anniversary is a landmark in the courageous and just fight for realizing the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination and for creating an independent Palestinian state. The PLO is heading this fight as the leader of the Palestinian people, recognized on a broad international scale.

The UN General Assembly recognized the PLO in 1974 as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, the organization was granted the status of permanent observer, and was also invited to participate in the activity of all UN institutions and conferences.

The recognition and realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people represent the key prerequisite for a just and lasting solution of the entire Mideast conflict. The attitude maintained by organizations, parties, governments, and states toward these rights embodies their attitude both toward the peaceful settlement in the area and toward human rights.

It is no coincidence that Israel and its patron, the United States -- both states have been keeping the Middle East in a state of conflict for decades -- are resisting tooth and nail the just solution of the Palestinian issue. In the recent period this was expressed, among other things, by the fact that both states, together with certain NATO allies, have been savagely rejecting the proposal to convene a broad international conference for resolving the overall problems of the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides -- naturally including the PLO. Such a mechanism already exists (a similar, although brief, conference was convened in December 1973) and is the most suitable form of settlement.

Since 1948, when the Palestinian tragedy began, and up to the present, Israel has perpetrated one crime after another against the Palestinians. At the international conference on the Palestinian issue last August in Geneva, the well-known Israeli lawyer F. Langer said: "During the years of occupation, the Israel authorities have done all they can to suppress and humiliate the Palestinians in the occupied territories, to deprive them of their property, and to break and destroy their national identity and their longings." The barbarous invasion of Lebanon almost 2 years ago, the recent bloody massacre in the Palestinian 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon, where the Israeli invaders blew up houses with their inhabitants, and the broad wave of terror on the occupied territories all merely illustrate the brutal and terrorist nature of the Israeli policy. Tel Aviv does not want an international conference because naturally it could not agree to Israel's acquiring foreign territory by force and refusing, contrary to international law, to recognize what belongs to the Palestinian -- namely the right to decide on their self-determination and on the creation of their own state.

The just cause of the Palestinian people has won emphatic and increasing international support in the seventies. However, one must deplorably state that the conflicts inside the PLO have weakened its unity and action ability. The renewal of the PLO's unity on patriotic and anti-imperialist foundations is supremely important.

Like the other socialist countries, the CSSR supports the just fight of the Palestinian people; it feels solidarity with them, and it is filled with the conviction that this fight will end with the full implementation of their legitimate national rights.

COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK ANGOLA VISIT DESCRIBED

LD252015 Prague CTK in English 1513 GMT 25 May 84

["Chnoupek -- Communique; Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Angola" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Luanda May 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended today his official friendly visit to Angola and left for home.

With Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Minister Chnoupek discussed questions of common interests concerning bilateral cooperation, and the international cooperation. Minister Jorge condemned the policy of South Africa aimed at destabilizing countries in the south of the continent, particularly the frontline states, with a view to preventing them from achieving economic independence, prolong colonial control over Namibia and perpetuate the apartheid regime in South Africa. [sentence as received]

He also informed Minister Chnoupek of the steps which Angolan party and state bodies are taking to put an end to the undeclared war waged against Angola by South Africa, especially of diplomatic actions the purpose of which is to achieve military disengagement and withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory, and implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the granting of independence to Namibia.

Minister Chnoupek assured Angola of Czechoslovakia's support for its measures to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful settlement in the region. The Czechoslovak and Angolan foreign ministers reaffirmed their full support for the independence struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and expressed the conviction that the UN Security Council resolution is the only legitimate and generally acceptable basis for solving the problem of Namibia.

Foreign Minister Chnoupek informed his Angolan colleague about the April session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Budapest, and stressed that if NATO states remove the already deployed medium-range missiles in Western Europe, Warsaw Treaty countries will revoke their countermeasures, and it will be possible to resume talks on the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

Czechoslovakia and Angola affirmed their readiness to cooperate in efforts to prevent nuclear war, halt the arms race and reduce nuclear arsenals on the basis of equality and equal security. They stressed the importance of the initiatives of the socialist countries, particularly their proposal for a treaty on non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. The ministers affirmed the solidarity of their countries with the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

HUSAK GREETS AAPSO CONGRESS MEETING IN ALGIERS

LD271342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a message of greeting to the delegates of the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) in Algiers.

He said that the conference is taking place in a complicated international situation that is the result of an aggressive militarist policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, particularly the United States, based on acting from a position of strength, escalating the arms race, and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries in conflict with the justified wishes of nations for an independent and peaceful development.

In this situation, Czechoslovakia also considers the most pressing task of the present to be the heightening of the struggle for the aversion of the threat of war, for preserving peace, and for international detente. A genuine path toward this is shown by the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

The message praises the activity of AAPSO, the support which it gives their struggle for an independent political and economic development, and its contribution to the development of constructive international cooperation and disarmament. The conviction is expressed that the conference and its results will contribute to the strengthening of all forces of peace, socialism, and national liberation, and to the achievement of the noble goals for which they struggle.

In the closing of the message, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Republic, emphasized that the Czechoslovak people will continue to be on the side of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, in their struggle for a happy, free, and peaceful life.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Welcomed by Indra, Others

LD301502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the Kampuchean People's Republic arrived by air today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation is led by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense.

At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, the Kampuchean delegation was welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes; Deputy Federal Premier Karol Laco; Deputy Chairman of the Czech National Council Marie Jarosova; and other representatives.

Indra-Chea Sim Conversation

LD302147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] This afternoon Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which arrived for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial, comradely conversation he informed the guests about the results achieved by our workers in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in all areas of the life of society. He emphasized the consensus of opinion of Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea on basic questions of the international situation. He evaluated the developments in Europe that have deteriorated owing to the aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly following the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike missiles. He also condemned U.S. interference in local conflicts and interference in internal affairs of sovereign countries in Latin America, the Near East, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Chea Sim, head of the Kampuchean delegation, chairman of the National Assembly, concerned himself with the current international political problems, and evaluated the situation in Kampuchea in detail. The standard of living of the people has gradually been rising during the past 5 years; the economic structure was renewed and further developed. He highly praised the material and moral support from Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries for the people of Kampuchea.

STROUGAL'S BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PRK'S CHAN SI

BK290721 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received greetings on his 50th birthday from Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The message said:

On this occasion, I would like to express my salutations to you for your personal contribution to the development of the friendly relations between our two peoples, the implementation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the relations between our two fraternal socialist states.

We are sincerely elated at all the victories scored by the Kampuchean people in building their fatherland under the leadership of the KPRP and in close cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

We highly value your country's policy which displays many efforts for the interest of stability, peace, and good-neighborly relations in the Southeast Asian region and the world.

I wish you good health and greater success in fulfilling your lofty mission for the well-being of the PRK people.

TRADE, S&T, POLITICAL COOPERATION WITH DPRK

LD302041 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK) -- Relations between Czechoslovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are multifarious and busy, developing in the spirit of friendship and cooperation.

Czechoslovakia recognized the DPRK on October 21, 1948. During the 1950-1953 Korean war, it provided the people of North Korea with all-round assistance and support and defended their rights in the United Nations. After the July 1953 ceasefire Czechoslovakia, together with Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland, became a member of the repatriation commission. After the war, it helped Korea restore its ravaged economy.

Impulses are provided for the successful development of relations between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres by the visits of party officials and representatives of the governments, parliaments and social and political organizations. General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK Premier Kim Il-song visited Czechoslovakia in 1956. The most important event in mutual relations in recent years was the visit of a Czechoslovak Communist Party and government delegation, headed by party General Secretary Gustav Husak, to the DPRK in June 1973. Contacts were also promoted by the official visit of a DPRK party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia in August 1983.

Economic and trade contacts, which play an important role in the long-standing relations, are based on a 1981-85 agreement on goods exchanges and payments. Under this document Czechoslovakia exports to the DPRK machine tools, textile and shoe-making machines, compressors, sewing machines, buses, communications equipment, chemicals, tyres, bearings, medical instruments, parts for heavy-current electrical engineering and semi-conductors.

On the basis of a credit, Czechoslovakia has delivered to the DPRK equipment for a machine tool-making plant in Huich'on and equipment for a car repair works in Tokch'on, a cement plant in Chenneri [CTK spelling], equipment for an electrical engineering complex in Pyongyang and equipment for mine construction and copper treatment plant in Sangnong. Czechoslovak imports from the Asian country include mainly zinc, lead, magnesite, some engineering products, consumer goods such as porcelain and glass for restaurants. In 1983, mutual trade turnover was worth 31.1 million roubles.

The possibilities of expanding economic and scientific technological cooperation, based on a December 1954 agreement, are being studied by an inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Korean consultative committee for economy, science, and technology. Scientific cooperation is founded on a July 1970 agreement between the Academies of Sciences of the two countries, and cultural and health contacts are also based on respective agreements and protocols.

COLOTKA: ATHLETES' OWN DECISION ON OLYMPICS

AU300917 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, delivered "prior to" the 25th international PRAVDA-Televizia-Slovnaft track and field meet, held in Bratislava on 25-26 May, to representatives and athletes of the participating countries, leading officials of the International Athletic Federation and the European Athletic Association, and other functionaries]

[Excerpt] We are glad to be able to demonstrate to you our skills as organizers [of this meet] because we know how much our Czechoslovak athletes regret and are hurt by the actions of certain groups abroad. These groups -- through various obstructions as well as through overtly hostile deeds -- are eliciting in the athletes' subconscious feelings of discrimination and even a threat to their personal safety. They also insult their national or personal pride. This is so only because the nations of our country, including their athletes, live by their own decision under conditions of the socialist social system which, to put it mildly, does not suit certain forces in the world. Therefore, we fully understand our athletes when they prefer -- by their own decision -- to avoid undertakings at which an atmosphere would prevail so alien to the spirit of sports. On the contrary, we have always been and will be advocates of the broadest possible expansion of international sports contacts which -- in a favorable external atmosphere -- enable a noble sports competition. This is one of the most beautiful displays of friendship, brotherhood, and generally of the peaceful coexistence of various nations from all continents.

HUSAK LABOR AWARD PRESENTED BY STROUGAL

LD302116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has awarded the Order of Labor to (Jan Kolar), head of the Secretariat of the premier of the federal government, on his 60th birthday for his deserving political and economic activity for the benefit of socialist society. The high state award was presented to him in Prague by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, who praised his effort and enthusiastic work for the building of socialism.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH MEXICAN COUNTERPART

LD302157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 May (ADN) -- On Wednesday, the 3d day of his official visit to Mexico, the GDR foreign minister Oskar Fischer, had an exchange of views with his Mexican counterpart, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Foreign Minister Sepulveda expressed his concern about the increase in international tensions as a result of the creation of new conflicts in various regions in the world and the aggravation of the arms race. Minister Fischer spoke about the new situation in Europe, which has come about as a result of the stationing that has begun of American first-strike weapons in some NATO states, and outlined the inevitable countermeasures taken.

Both sides spoke in favor of further significant progress in the process of restructuring world economic relations in order to achieve sensible practical results to the benefit of the peoples.

The GDR foreign minister thanked his Mexican counterpart for the hospitality shown and invited him to a reciprocal visit to the GDR.

On the same day Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received by the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Senate, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar. During the friendly meeting opinions were exchanged on international and bilateral questions. The two politicians agreed that relations between the GDR and Mexico have developed dynamically since the visit of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to Mexico in September 1981. Oskar Fischer and Miguel Gonzalez Avelar spoke in favor of further deepening mutually beneficial cooperation and for a continuation of the joint efforts for peace, disarmament, and detente.

On the evening of the previous day Oskar Fischer had an extremely cordial meeting with leading representatives of the Mexico-GDR friendship society, who informed their guest about the varied activities on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Mexican Reportage

For Mexican reportage on Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's visit to Mexico, including his talks with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and his comments on Central American issues, see the Mexico section of the 31 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC PLANNING PROTOCOL WITH MEXICO SIGNED

LD251453 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- Economic talks between the GDR and Mexico ended in Berlin today with the signing of a protocol on improving cooperation between the two countries' planning organs. On behalf of the GDR, Dr Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and on behalf of Mexico Dr Rogelio Montemayor Seguy, first deputy minister of programming and state budget, signed the agreement. Seguy expressed his country's interest in the further expansion of cooperation in industry, science, and technology with the GDR. During its visit to the GDR which lasted several days, the guests visited Leipzig Bezirk and viewed enterprises and combines of the energy industry and heavy engineering sector. The signing of the protocol was attended by Gonzalo Aguirre, charge d'affaires and interim of the United Mexican States to the GDR.

SED'S HAEBER SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

AU301225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 pp 8, 9

["From the Speech" by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the discussion at the Eighth SED Central Committee session in Berlin on 24 May]

[Text] Dear Comrades: By adopting at the Seventh SED Central Committee session the line to do everything possible, now in particular, to avert the threat of a nuclear world war, which increased as a result of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in the FRG and other countries of Western Europe, our party made an effective contribution to asserting the peace initiatives put forward jointly with our allies in the Prague declaration of January 1983 and in the Moscow statement of last June. We have approached the great requirements of the new situation with determination and full of initiative.

The population of our Republic has welcomed and fully supports this continuity of our socialist peace policy, which is guided by the principle that there is no sound alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In talks with representatives of the peace movement of Western countries we were able to apprehend how important it was for them, in view of the feelings of resignation, to hear the encouraging, future-oriented peace word of socialism. The dialogue conducted in the past weeks by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party, and other comrades from the party leadership with politicians from the FRG provided an opportunity to talk about the grave nature of the situation that has arisen, to explain the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact as a whole, and to give an impetus to thoughts about ways out of the dangerous situation.

The Arms Race Must Be Stopped

This approach, this initiative-filled foreign political activity was right and it has paid off. When the aim is, as Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, to restore an atmosphere of international trust and to reverse the dangerous international political developments, an attempt must be made to establish conditions enabling the halting of the arms race. At the same time, an attempt must be made to defend the European treaty system that was created in the past years by great effort against the U.S. policy of confrontation, undermining agreements, and boycott. We regard as a matter of course the full observance of the obligations arising from our ties of alliance and the implementation of the military countermeasures that have become necessary to safeguard under all circumstances the military-strategic equilibrium, which is indispensable for the preservation of peace.

The order to preserve peace is also the overriding concern in our relations with the FRG. This is anchored in the Basic Treaty. At their meeting in Moscow in February, Comrade Erich Honecker and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed that the most urgent problem is to halt the arms race and to limit and reduce armament. They declared that both sides support and assess as positive all steps in that direction. However, as the report of the Politburo states with full justification, a great deficit on the side of the FRG can be noted in this respect. It cannot be said that Bonn has seized every opportunity to eliminate this lag. On the contrary. When the Italian prime minister, Bettino Craxi, and thus the head of government of a NATO state recently aired the proposal to suspend the missile deployment, no words of support but a sharp "no" came from Bonn. It adhered to the negative guidelines for talks issued by Washington. The same applies to the attitude to the Netherlands. It is apparent that this is incompatible with the [FRG's] assurance to work within its own alliance for steps of reason.

It is conspicuous that the FRG Government has not taken any noteworthy initiative to rectify the dangerous situation caused by the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. It obviously continues to cling to the destructive concept of the Reagan administration, about which everyone, in fact, knows today that it was aimed at thwarting a success of the Geneva talks and enabling the beginning of deployment.

The Easter marches demonstrated how strongly this runs counter to the will of the majority of FRG citizens. This is also reflected in the resolutions of the just concluded SPD congress, which confirmed the rejection of the missile deployment, demanded that the deployment be halted and retracted, and expressed itself in favor of an agreement between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states on refraining from the use of force. There is no doubt that this corresponds to the real security interests of the FRG and its citizens.

Attacks by Extremists Against the Treaty System

As is known, a great deal has been achieved in relations between the GDR and the FRG, to the benefit of peace in Europe but also to the benefit of people. However, the FRG sometimes seems to forget that these results must be cultivated with great care, particularly in a world as politically stormy as the present. Disturbances could otherwise repeatedly occur, as we deplorably experienced in the past months. I am thinking of the persistent attempts to arrogate some sort of a tutelage vis-a-vis citizens of the GDR. I am also thinking of the activities of secret services against the youth tourism that was initiated by us or of the fact that deputies to the FRG Bundestag were explicitly forbidden to come into contact with their colleagues in the GDR People's Chamber in an orderly fashion, corresponding to the norms of conduct between states. By the way, until now we have always heard that, according to the Basic Law [FRG constitution], deputies are bound only by their conscience and not by directives.

Aside from the state of practical talks, it is naturally also the climate that is of importance for the relations between two states and for their continuation. We register processes in this respect which cannot but arouse our concern. Reinforced attempts of extremists to impede by means of slogans for a Greater Germany and by deliberate attacks on the GDR and its allies as well as on the European treaty system the positive development of relations between the two German states cannot be connived at. One thing is absolutely clear today: The world, the Europeans, and also the Germans have had to pay too much blood and destruction for the pan-Germanic chauvinism to be able to provide scope for it ever again, irrespective of the guise in which it may appear.

The Bonn government circles could be heard saying that they want a sure-handed policy [Politik der ruhigen Hand], more dialogue and not more difficulties. Such words are to be welcomed. However, a firm hand is needed to achieve this. Even a policy of limiting damage can run up against its limit if new damage is continuously generated. And this happens, above all, with every new Pershing II missile that is stationed on the territory of the Federal Republic.

It is not our intention to follow the example of Bonn where the attempt is regularly made -- at Bundestag sessions, in government declarations, and in other speeches -- to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR. Whoever takes a look at the FRG today, however, cannot fail to see that this country is in the grip of severe social shocks, the most severe in many years. News of hundreds of thousands of workers on strike, lock-outs of entire staffs of employees, plant closures, and manifestations of solidarity have been growing in number this week. We all have responded with indignation to the news of the trade union secretary who was, apparently with deliberation, run over by a truck by strikebreakers and severely injured. The hateful propaganda that has for weeks been conducted against the trade unions in the FRG and their leadership seems to be yielding evil fruit.

The Burdens of the Crisis Are Being Shunted Off Onto the Shoulders of Workers

This outbreak of the struggle of the workers class of the FRG has deep causes. For several years now, the FRG has been fully affected by the crisis of capitalism. The main consequences of this crisis are a stagnation of several years and even a decline in economic growth, unresolved structural crisis in major industries, an extremely high internal state debt, and, above all, mass unemployment as a permanent phenomenon. Decisive cricles in the FRG have for a long time been pressing for a fundamental correction in the distribution of the national income. The slogan is the halting of and a decline in real wages as well as an incisive demolition of social gains.

The workers and employees in the FRG are confronted with the fact that, by means of the demand for a reduction of wage costs, the main burden of the crisis is to be rolled off to their shoulders. The aim is to make them become reconciled to an incisive deterioration of their social situation. Trade union newspapers already write that a new poverty in the Federal Republic is about to arise.

The beginning has already been made -- in part rigorously, in part gradually -- to eliminate social gains. This concerns enterprise social programs; deterioration in the area of social security, health care, and pension schemes; cuts in unemployment payments; the raising of housing rents; the converting of scholarships into repayable loans; and many other things.

A well-known politican has declared that the time of increases in the social field is over. Now the time of taking away again is coming. What was earlier praised as benefit of the capitalist market economy is now called "erroneous development in the distribution policy of earlier years." According to a report of the economic paper HANDELSBLATT, Chancellor Kohl is said to have stated at a meeting of entrepreneurs that his government has made a deeper dip into the pockets of the citizens than any other country in Europe.

But it is not only the grip to the pockets. The legal and contractual protective rights the workers movement and, in particular, the trade union have struggle for decades are dismantled. Thus there are actions against the employees' protection against summary dismissal, against the protection concerning youth work, against protection concerning handicapped, against uniform wage and salary rates.

The alleged worry about the fate of the unemployed is given as the reason for this. These sacrifices are necessary, so it is maintained, in the interest of fighting unemployment. But the truth is that despite a decrease in real wages in the past years, even despite the slight revival in some branches of the FRG economy in 1983, unemployment has not decreased but further increased. In the first 3 months of 1984 it has reached a new maximum in the history of the FRG with 2.4 million. And to the official figures about 1 million "hidden" unemployment must be added who do not want to register any more.

Finally the FRG working people get to feel more and more the costs of the intensive armament, and that in two respects. First, the armament budget of the Federal Republic is further increasing. Nearly every month the United States is pressing for even higher expenditures and the FRG Government yields. On the other hand, state programs for employment and the protection of working places are rejected. Second, the U.S. high interest policy has a damaging effect on the FRG economy. It results in a capital outflow and weakens the investment possibilities. In this way part of the U.S. unemployment is exported to the FRG whose population must thus indirectly pay for the mad armament program of the Reagan government.

In order to free the way for this social reactionary course, the trade unions of the Federal Republic are exposed to a witch-hunt so that leading DGB functionaries stated that they have the impression that the back of the trade unions is to be broken.

In this situation hundreds of thousands of workers and employees of the Federal Republic, above all the members of the metal industrial trade union and the printing and paper industrial union, have started to fight. They decided to strike, with over 80 percent of the strike ballots in favor, to try to fight mass unemployment through shorter working hours. Slogans used so far in connection with the social partnership and social harmony were shattered in the cold wind of the class struggle. The nature of capitalism, the irreconcilability of the interests of capital and labor, becomes obvious. It is becoming clear: Under the conditions of the rule of capital there is a deep contradiction between the economic policy oriented at profit and the social concerns of the working people. In the community of action of trade unionists, social democrats, and communists, as well as independent workers, the workers class of the Federal Republic demonstrates its strength. In this connection it must experience the fact that the state, which is said to be nonpartisan and above classes, is against it. Just as the big media, the so-called pluralism of opinion of which ends when the holy products of profit are concerned.

The Advantages of Socialism Become Clearer

In view of all that the advantages of socialism become all the clearer and also the advantages of our policy aimed at the benefit of the people. The worker-peasant-power, the socialist ownership of production means, the socialist planned economy form the firm basis for our policy of the main task, for the unity of economic and social policy in our country. The successful balance on the 35th anniversary of the GDR clearly states that socialism is the real social alternative to the crisis-ridden world of capitalism. And therefore it is not a coincidence that especially in these months delegations of workers, groups of social democrats, and trade unionists, as well as visitors from other social layers are more and more interested in seeing how the GDR tackles and solves the tasks of our time to the benefit of the people. We have every reason to be proud of that.

I fully approve the Politburo report which once again confirmed this good policy.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO SEW'S SCHMITT ON REELECTION

LD271746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has conveyed Horst Schmitt the following congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW]. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Part of Germany I convey to you warm greetings and congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin. We wish you much success, well-being and creativity in your responsible post.

HONECKER MEETS WITH FRG SCHOOLCHILDREN

LD291411 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 29, May (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met pupils and teachers from the Peter-Wust grammar school (FRG) in the State Council building. The school children from the Saarland are in the GDR on a several-day visit.

During a friendly talk Erich Honecker explained the policy of the GDR, which is directed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace and answered questions posed on this by the pupils. The secretary of the Council of State, Heinz Eichler, and the head of the chancery of the State Council, Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann, attended the meeting.

The guests had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the tasks and working methods of the Council of State during a tour of the State Council building.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH FRG COUNTERPART

LD302053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Frankfurt am Main, 30 May (ADN) -- Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and food, met in Frankfurt am Main on Wednesday with Ignaz Kiechle, federal minister of food, agriculture, and forestry. The meeting took place during Bruno Lietz's visit to the 58th FRG Agriculture Fair, to which he was accompanied by the head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Proceeding from the fact that good relations between the two German states are of great importance for preserving peace in Europe, the two sides stressed the value of bilateral cooperation in agriculture. The exchange of views centered on problems of scientific-technological progress, the veterinary field, and environmental protection.

Minister Lietz had a meeting the same day with the president of the FRG German Agricultural Society (DLG), Josef Ertl, by whom he was invited and to whom he extended an invitation in return.

Earlier the GDR minister had been a guest at the opening ceremony of the agricultural fair. During a subsequent walking tour he showed interest above all in problems of soil cultivation and cattle breeding.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Progress-Agricultural Machinery-Export-Import, which is exhibiting 22 products, is one of the most popular exhibitors in Frankfurt.

ENVOY BRIEFS PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD310933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] New York, 31 May (ADN) -- Deputy GDR Foreign Minister and Permanent Ambassador to the UN Harry Ott briefed Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York on Wednesday on topical issues of GDR foreign policy. The UN secretary general received the GDR representatives for a discussion at the UN headquarters.

Harry Ott explained the GDR's attitude on the international situation that had arisen since the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He drew attention to the serious consequences of this for peace and security and stressed that the GDR would fully live up to its responsibility, in view of the aggravated situation, which arose from its position on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and from its historic duty never again to allow war to emanate from German soil. During the meeting, Harry Ott also reported on the successful development of the GDR in its 35th year.

Perez de Cuellar shared the view that in light of the aggravated world situation, everything must be done now especially to preserve peace in order to protect mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. He praised in particular the GDR's active involvement for peace and its efforts to work together in a broad coalition of reason with all forces interested in safeguarding peace.

KIM IL-SONG BEGINS MEETINGS, ATTENDS DINNER

Participants in Talks

DW301141 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 30 May 84

[Albrecht Molle report]

[Summary] An initial exchange of ideas took place today between Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song in Erich Honecker's office in the State Council building. After this meeting, "the official talks began with Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, Hermann Axen, Guenter Mittag, and other leading comrades participating on the GDR side, and Premier Kang Song-san, Vice President Yi Chong-ok, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, and other representatives participating on the Korean side."

Discussion With Honecker

LD301137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, met for a friendly discussion this morning in the State Council building in Berlin's Marx Engels Square.

Erich Honecker once again cordially welcomed the party and state leader of the DPRK. He described his visit to the GDR as a visible expression of the traditional friendship and alliance that have linked the two parties, states, and peoples for decades. He recalled with pleasure his visit to the DPRK in 1977 and his talks with Comrade Kim Il-song which led to strong impulses for the all-round development of relations. The visit to the GDR by socialist Korea's highest representative is another important high point in bilateral relations and also the starting point for their further development.

Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song praised the high level of cooperation between the SED and WPK. This is an important basis for the all-round development of relations between the two states and peoples. The two sides expressed their satisfaction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation will be developed and strengthened further for the benefit of both peoples and to serve socialism and peace in the world.

During their discussion of international issues Kim Il-song expressed high esteem for the SED's foreign policy course, the GDR's active and constructive work to secure peace, for detente and disarmament. The DPRK will continue in the future to stand by the side of all those fighting for peace, against imperialism and the threat of war.

The GDR, Erich Honecker said, will continue in the future to support the consistent struggle by the Korean people to secure peace on the Korean peninsula on a lasting basis. The flourishing and strengthening of the DPRK are an important contribution toward further strengthening the positions of socialism and securing peace in Asia and the world. Following the discussion, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the official talks between the GDR and DPRK party and state delegations led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state Council, and Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, began in the State Council building.

Leaders Laud Socialist Success

LD301301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Official talks between the GDR and DPRK party and state delegations, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, began in the State Council building this morning.

The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, focussed on questions of bilateral relations and topical problems of international developments.

The two sides briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 6th WPK Congress.

Erich Honecker paid tribute in this respect to the creative initiatives with which the workers of the GDR are preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of their socialist state. These focus on securing the continued dynamic growth of the economy and successfully implementing the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. The workers' achievements in strengthening the GDR are also an important contribution toward preserving peace. There is great admiration in the GDR for the important results achieved by the people of the DPRK, led by the WPK, in further developing socialism and defending the socialist achievements against all imperialist attacks.

Kim Il-song stressed the importance of the success of Korean workers in implementing the decisions of the Sixth WKP Congress in all sectors of social life for the striving to achieve a complete victory for socialism in his country. He expressed great admiration for the creative work of the GDR people in further shaping the advanced socialist society.

Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song concurred in noting that the international situation has become dangerously aggravated as a result of the hazardous policy of confrontation and arms buildup pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. They stressed that the most urgent task of the present is to prevent mankind falling into a nuclear inferno. In order to secure peace, the arms race must be stopped and there must be a move to disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. It is more than ever important, both for Europe and for the Far East, to mobilize all forces to achieve peaceful coexistence. Realism and reason must prevail again.

The two statesmen stressed that the peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states, and particularly the realistic proposals made on 2 March this year by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are suited to achieving a change toward improving the international situation. Their implementation would coincide with the basic interests of all peoples.

The DPRK's proposal regarding the holding of talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea was described by the two sides as a constructive step toward preserving peace and toward detente on the Korean peninsula. They strongly opposed the development of South Korea as a dangerous base for aggression against socialism and condemned the U.S. plans for siting Pershing-II cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea.

Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song stressed their determination to continue in the future to support all steps aimed at consolidating peace and against the confrontation and arms buildup policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States.

The official talks are to be continued on Friday. Present at the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality as well as mutual agreement, were: On the GDR side: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of environmental protection and water conservancy and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-DPRK consultative committee on economic and scientific-technological questions; Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and chief of the Central Committee Department of International Relations; Herbert Krolikowski, SED Central Committee member, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The DPRK side consisted of: Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier; Yi Cong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; and Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

Dinner Guests

LD302042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of his guest Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president. Other leading personalities, members of the party and state leadership, representatives of social life and meritorious working people from the Republic took part in the festive occasion in the State Council building. Guests were the members of the party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer took part in the dinner.

Invitations were accepted by the president of the National Council of the National Front, Prof Lothar Kolditz; Deputy Chairmen of the State Council Dr Manfred Gerlach, Prof Heinrich Homann, Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, and Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the State Council, and other personalities from social life and meritorious working people.

Honecker Toast

LD302308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 30 May 84

["Erich Honecker's Toast at the Dinner in Honor of Kim Il-song" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker once again bade his guest most cordially welcome in the GDR and continued: In you we welcome the representative of our Korean class brothers, with whom we are linked by close friendship and many years of militant alliance. Our people know and value you as an outstanding warrior for the national and social liberation of the Korean people, as an unyielding fighter against imperialist policies of aggression and confrontation, and for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

I recall very gladly my visit made in December 1977 to the country of morning freshness and to its spaciously built capital Pyongyang, which is flourishing more magnificently than ever before. Today you are a guest in our capital Berlin, which is growing ever more beautiful as a symbol of real socialism on German soil.

We regard your renewed visit to the GDR as an event of the greatest significance in the relations between our parties, states, and peoples. It is a visible expression of the internationalist alliance between the communists and all working people in the two countries, and of their sincere feelings of friendship, respect, and mutual support.

Your journey through our Republic and other fraternal states contributes to the strengthening of socialism as it really exists. Our political talks are also filled with this spirit. They reflect our determination to do everything to preserve and secure peace and to extent and deepen our relations in a comprehensive way. The treaty of friendship and cooperation which we are to sign also serves this end. Its conclusion, as you said today during our exchange of views, will be a sign of encouragement for all peoples.

Our people know well the great and impressive successes in socialist development which the working people of the DPRK have achieved under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party with you dear Comrade Kim Il-song, at its head. The working people of your country have with industry and creativity removed in a few years the terrible consequences of imperialist aggression. The U.S. military have cynically announced that they would "bomb back into the stone age" the DPRK. But their expectations did not work out. The DPRK of today is witness to this.

The brave Korean people have always had the support and solidarity of the fraternal countries. In recent years it has concluded socialist industrialization and created an effective agriculture.

The fraternal Korean people are today advancing successfully in realizing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and in fulfilling the goals of the economic 7-year plan. Under your leadership, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party has creatively adapted Marxism-Leninism and once again proved the vitality of scientific socialism.

Of life in the GDR we can say that in all areas its pulse beats strongly. The first socialist workers and peasants state on Geman soil will soon complete the 35th year of its existence. This allows the working people of our country to feel justified pride with what has been achieved and stimulates their readiness to do their best so that the socialist fatherland can continue to flourish.

The policy of promoting the welfare of the people, decided by the 10th SED Congress, is being consistently implemented. In particular the continuing economic growth this year is evidence of this. The unity of economic and social policy is proving successful and promotes the initiative and creativeness of the workers. They understand very well that high output at their workplace is at the same time of great significance for the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the struggle for peace.

It is a fact that the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, are further escalating their peace-endangering course of confrontation. The arms buildup, above all in the nuclear sphere, unscrupulous attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries and destabilization of international relations relations in the world are the hallmarks of this policy.

As we know, Europe was the starting-point for two world wars. We must do all we can to prevent another war, this time a nuclear war, which would hurl all of mankind into the abyss. Now that NATO, against the will of the people, has begun the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe, has thus aggravated the international situation considerably, and has increased the danger of a nuclear war -- now of all times we must intensify the struggle for peace, arms control, and disarmament.

The GDR and the FRG, in view of their history and situation, bear a great responsibility for peace. Never again must a war emanate from German soil. This binding principle is directly violated by the FRG becoming a U.S. nuclear launching pad through the continued stationing of Pershing-II missiles.

In a number of talks with leading politicians of the FRG, both of the coalition and the opposition parties, we have stressed the urgency and usefulness of the Warsaw Pact proposals. In this critical phase of international developments, the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist states fills people with hope. This policy makes it clear that the imperialist policy of war can be curbed. Therefore the GDR is applying all its energy in order to strengthen the socialist community, its economic and defense potential, and its unity and cohesion. It is and remains ready to join with all those who see the securing of peace and the averting of a nuclear inferno as the most important task of our time, and who act accordingly.

The global plans of the United States for the development of bases, for the deployment of nuclear weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe and Asia, the FRG and in South Korea, are provoking the resistance of all reasonable people. The DPRK and the GDR, in the East and the West, are on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, and thus on the front line of the struggle for peace.

The support given by you, dear Korean comrades, to the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for the securing of peace and the ending of the arms race in Europe earns our high esteem. We join you in demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. We support you in your struggle for the peaceful democratic unification of the country without external interference.

Every year the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea practice offensive maneuvers along with other American and South Korean units. They reveal to all the world the aggressiveness and adventurousness of Washington's policy. We are, dear Korean comrades, at your side in the struggle against the development of an imperialist military alliance formed by the United States, including Japan and South Korea.

The DPRK's proposals, which are marked by a high sense of responsibility, have not failed to have their effect. They are regarded all over the world as a constructive contribution to the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula and to the securing of peace in the region, and thus in the world.

We support the DPRK's proposal to hold trilateral talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea, with the aim of transforming the cease-fire agreement of 1953 into a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States, and of coming to a nonaggression agreement between the DPRK and South Korea.

Our two parties, states and peoples have proven their worth in many hardships of the class struggle, and have come ever closer together as comrades-in-arms. A street in the city of Hamhung, where once in the early days of reconstruction specialists from our country lent a helping hand, has been named after our unforgotten Comrade Wilhelm Pieck. A pioneer group in a school in this city bears, as does the pioneer organization in our Republic, the name "Ernst Thaelmann." Pioneers from the GDR and other countries spend happy holidays every year in the Republic in the international pioneer camp which bears your name, dear Comrade Kim Il-song. These are only a few examples among very many.

We can agree in noting that the relations between our parties, states and peoples are developing continuously in all spheres. The cooperation which is useful for our peoples, for peace, and socialism is being constantly strengthened.

Your visit here, I am certain, will usher in a new phase in the development of our relations. We are at one in the firm determination further to develop friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Kim Il-song Toast

LD302226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1958 GMT 30 May 84

["Kim Il-song's Toast at the Dinner in Honor of the Guest From the DPRK" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Kim Il-song expressed his pleasure at visiting the GDR in an atmosphere of extraordinarily warm and cordial hospitality, and he continued: Yesterday in spite of the rainy weather, Berliners formed a guard of honor 1 kilometer long and bade us a most cordial welcome. It was an impressive sight, which illustrated the traditional friendly relations between the Korean people and the people of the GDR, and a powerful demonstration of the indestructible nature of the militant alliance between our two countries.

We must sincerely thank you, Comrade Erich Honecker, the comrades of the GDR party and state leadership, and the people of Berlin for the extremely cordial hospitality.

Allow me to take this opportunity to convey to the SED Central Committee and the people of the GDR the militant greetings of our party's Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people.

In spite of the geographical distance, Korea and the GDR, which have long been linked by ties of comradely friendship, cultivate a close cooperation.

Of great importance for the development of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR were the many significant meetings and negotiations between leading personalities from the two countries.

Here I would particularly like to stress: Comrade Erich Honecker traveled a long distance to visit our country in December 1977; he fully and completely supported the revolutionary cause of our people for the development of socialism and the unification of the homeland and did us the kindness to invite us for a visit to the GDR.

I did not forget the friendly invitation from Comrade Erich Honecker, and I have come to your country with a feeling of close friendship with the people of the GDR. I am convinced that our visit will make an important contribution toward further strengthening the existing basis of the friendship between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries, deepening mutual trust, binding more closely the fraternal ties, and expanding and further developing comradely cooperation.

Our visit to your country falls in a significant year, when the anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the great holiday of the people of the GDR, comes for the 35th time.

Following the shattering of fascism, the people of the GDR took power firmly in their hands and under the clever leadership of the SED decisively defeated the subversive machinations of internal and external enemies, defended the achievements of the revolution and created on German soil a progressive, socialist order with a firm foundation. With a high degree of creative elan, the hardworking and talented people of the GDR quickly developed industry, agriculture, science, technology, and all other areas of society, significantly raised the material and cultural prosperity, and changed the face of the country from the bottom up.

With its outstanding successes in the development of socialism, the people of the GDR have powerfully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist order and its unbreakable vitality; they have raised to an extraordinary extent the country's international position and contributed to a significant degree to strengthening the forces of world socialism.

In direct confrontation with imperialism and in spite of all difficulties, the people of the GDR have asserted the cause of socialism and achieved great successes in politics, economy, culture, and all other fields. The Korean people are sincerely delighted about this and congratulate the people of the GDR from the bottom of their hearts.

The working class and all other citizens of the GDR, who support the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, work unwaveringly to ensure that the economic 5-year plan is fulfilled ahead of schedule and a developed socialist society is created.

We are firmly convinced that all working people of the GDR, who are closely united around the party, will under the clever leadership of the esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker achieve new successes in their fruitful struggle to create a developed socialist society.

The SED and the GDR Government act to prevent a war from ever again beginning from German soil and undertake efforts to defend peace and security in Europe and in the world. We express our great recognition for this peace-loving policy and unreservedly support their latest countermeasures in view of the stationing of new nuclear medium-range weapons in West Germany and other West European countries.

The U.S. imperialists who station new nuclear weapons in Europe and are aggravating the situation are also increasing their aggressive and belligerent machinations in Asia.

With the aim of implementing their plans in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are openly manuevering in order to force through the setting up of the military tripartite pact between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which is a kind of military pact like NATO.

In South Korea and other areas of the Far East they are strengthening their aggressive forces, are moving nuclear weapons and other nuclear equipment in great quantities, and carry out war manuevers incessantly in this area, manuevers which aim at aggressions.

The situation of the Far East on the Asian Continent has been aggravated in the extreme, and in particular on the Korean peninsula the danger of a war is growing every day.

In view of this situation, the Korean people are exercising revolutionary vigilance, keeping a watchful eye on the intrigues of the other side for unleashing a war, energetically accelerating the socialist development in the north of the Republic, and are waging a persistent struggle to unite the country autonomously and by peaceful means.

The people of the GDR are the western outpost of socialism, and the Korean people are the eastern outpost. In direct confrontation with the other side, both our peoples are developing socialism.

Sustained by shared militant aims and by class solidarity, the government and the people of the GDR stand constantly and undauntedly at the side of the Korean people and support the revolutionary cause of our people actively and on an all-round basis. In the difficult time of the war of the liberation of the fatherland and of post-war construction, her people have given our people genuine material and moral support. Today, too, the people of the GDR support the just struggle of our people for the development of socialism and the unification of the homeland. Also, the GDR Government has actively supported our recent proposal on trilateral negotiations on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

We are grateful to the party, the government, and the people of the GDR for their genuine support for the revolutionary cause of our people, and will never forget it.

The Korean people are proud to have such close class brothers as you on the Continent of Europe. The Korean people, deeply gratified by the friendship and cooperation with the GDR, will spare no efforts, in the future to strengthen the comradely friendship and cohesion between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries, and to develop the friendship and cooperation at a new, higher level.

I firmly believe that the joint efforts of our two parties, countries and people will help to constantly develop the traditional friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR.

To visit our brotherland again, to be together with close friends and to exchange memories -- all this fills us with deep impressions and joy.

Kim Il-song expressed the conviction that the GDR visit will bring outstanding results. Once again he expressed thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality.

Visits Border With W. Berlin

LD301648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- The DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song visited the GDR state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate on Wednesday afternoon. The guests were accompanied by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber.

The Berlin city commandant, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, warmly welcomed the dignitaries on behalf of the border soldiers. He explained the classic building, erected between 1789 and 1791 according to plans by Langhans, which bears a four-horsed chariot with the goddess of victory as a symbol of peace and above which hangs the national flag of the German workers' and peasants' state. The city commandant explained to the representatives of socialist Korea the construction of the border installations on 13 August 1961 when the aggressive plans of imperialism against the GDR were dealt a decisive rebuff. Kim Il-song listened attentively to the description of the GDR border troops' great responsibility. After visiting the border installations, Kim Il-song signed his name in the visitors book.

Tours Pioneer Palace

LD301642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berline, 30 May (ADN) -- The Kim Il-song-led DPRK party and state delegation visited The "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer palace on Wednesday afternoon. The delegation was accompanied by Horst Sindermann. The Korean guests briefed themselves on the diverse recreation opportunities for boys and girls in the GDR capital. Together with GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker and the palace director, Kurt Franz, young pioneers cordially welcomed the representatives of the fraternal country and invited them to tour the building which was handed over to young Berliners in 1979.

Lays Wreath at Memorial

LD301252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0755 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, this morning, the second day of his official friendship visit to the GDR, honored in Berlin the victims of fascism and militarism. He was accompanied by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber. Member of the DPRK party and state delegation were also present.

An honor guard of the GDR National People's Army presented arms in front of the Unter den Linden Memorial. Thousands of Berlin workers gathered between Humboldt University and the historical arsenal opposite the German State Opera to demonstrate friendship and sympathy with the representatives of the fraternal Korean nation. National People's Army NCO's laid a wreath in the marble interior of the memorial. On the ribbon were the words: "In honor of the antifascist resistance fighters. Kim Il-song."

North Korean Coverage

For North Korean media reportage of DPRK President Kim Il-song's arrival in the GDR and coverage of the visit, see the North Korea section of the 31 May Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER

LD302107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- The stepped-up arms and interference policy of the U.S. Government and the dangers to world peace arising from this have been condemned by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by the Cuban minister of justice, Juan Escalona Reguera.

In a friendly talk in Berlin on Wednesday they affirmed the strong desire of their parties and governments to join with forces for peace, and to intensify efforts to curb this course of confrontation and arms buildup, and avert the danger of a nuclear war. They stressed that Cuba and the GDR, which are both on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, have a particular responsibility in this. The talk focused on the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1980 by Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro. The two sides expressed the desire to shape constructively relations between the two countries in all spheres of social life.

SED MESSAGE TO 20TH FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU300815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland the following message of greetings, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker:

Dear Comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland fraternal militant greetings from the communists of the GDR.

The SED confirms its firm will to further deepen the close, confident relations with the Communist Party of Finland in the interest of our common goals and ideals.

Both our parties fully agree in regarding as the most urgent task of the present the halting of the policy of intensive armament and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially American imperialism, through stepped up common actions of communists, social democrats, and all forces of peace and the attainment of a turnabout toward disarmament and detente. We are confident that a nuclear inferno can be prevented through concerted efforts and that an improvement in the international situation is feasible. The peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the [other] states of the socialist community provide realistic and constructive foundations for this.

The main task at present is to stop the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe and to dismantle the already deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles in order to make the way free again for agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The GDR holds in great esteem the resolute struggle of Finnish Communists for safeguarding peace, an active peace policy of Finland, and the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist states. The SED affirms its firm bonds of solidarity with the Communist Party of Finland, which, loyal to its revolutionary traditions, consistently defends the social interests and democratic rights of all working people and plays an important role in the social life of its country.

The communists of the GDR voice the expectation that your deliberations and resolutions will contribute to enhancing the fighting strength and unity of the Communist Party of Finland on the tested foundations of Marxism-Leninism and will lend new impetus to the struggle of the workers class and all working people. In this sense we wish your 20th congress success.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING

LD301928 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The tasks arising for the National People's Army, border troops, and civil defense from the decisions of the eighth SED Central Committee meeting were discussed at the GDR Defense Ministry today. The meeting was chaired by Army General Heinz Hoffmann. In a speech his deputy, Colonel General Heinz Kessler, stressed that the Central Committee session has given fresh impetus to the mass movement in the Armed Forces. The 35th year of the GDR should be made the most successful ever in the struggle for a high degree of fighting ability and combat readiness. Reviewing the results to date he noted that the people's soldiers, spurred on by the SED's offensive peace program, are on the right road in this respect. The party organizations have succeeded, after the started siting of new missiles in West Europe, in acquainting the Army members, border troops, and civil defense staff with the new situation and in undertaking numerous initiatives in all sectors. This was demonstrated by exemplary achievements in joint maneuvers with comrades-in-arms. Colonel General Kessler stressed that now especially doing everything possible for peace means preserving, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal armies, the military-strategic balance and securing a high degree of defense readiness at all times.

BRIEFS

FDGB COOPERATION WITH GUINEA-BISSAU -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, held friendly talks in Berlin today with (Mario Mendez Correia), secretary general of the Guinea-Bissau National Union of Workers. A joint communique was signed on measures providing for cooperation between the trade union organizations until 1986. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1930 GMT 22 May 84 DW]

PIG IRON PRODUCTION -- The 45-millionth ton of pig iron was tapped on 21 May at blast furnace No 1 of the Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost in Eisenhuettenstadt within the competition on the GDR's 35th anniversary. This metallurgical plant, where the first blast furnace was put in operation 33 years ago after only 9 months of construction time, is the largest GDR metallurgical center; its output amounts to three-fourths of the pig iron produced in the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 May 84 DW]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION -- Electrification work on the 22-km railroad line between Gransee and Fuerstenberg in Berlin Bezirk was completed 7 days ahead of schedule when the line was commissioned on 21 May. This is one of nine track sections completed ahead of schedule since the beginning of the year. Another 253 km of railroad tracks are to be electrified this year in the GDR so that some 7.5 million tons of goods can be switched from road to railroad transportation. [Summary] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 May 84 DW]

NEW YOUTH TOURIST DIRECTOR -- The bureau of the FDJ Central Council has appointed Juergen Heinrich, member of the Central Council, as the new director general of the Youth Tourist Travel Agency. Klaus Eichler, travel agency's director general up to now, was elected vice president of the GDR Gymnastics and Sports Association at the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Congress. The bureau thanked him for his successful youth tourist activities over many years. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 21 May 84 DW]

RIGHT-WING U.S. GROUPS THREATEN OLYMPICS

AU300740 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 26 May on page 24 -- the last one, the sports page -- carries a 500-word report entitled "This Attitude Is Unworthy of the United States" by Washington correspondent Peter Vajda on anticommunist groups in the United States and their impact on the Olympic games. Vajda begins by quoting a statement by Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates in the 21 May issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT to the effect that it is impossible to guarantee that "terrorist incidents will not take place." Referring to the above newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST, and the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, he names Omega-66, an organization of "Cuban counterrevolutionaries and former CIA terrorists, and the "fanatic organization" Jewish Defense League as "participants in the coalition against the Olympics." The thrust of Vajda's report is leveled at an article in the 13 April issue of the "extreme rightist" Hungarian-language Los Angeles paper UJ VILAG [NEW WORLD], the organ of the anticommunist "so-called Freedom Fighters Association," which censured U.S. Hungarian organizations that had invited members of the Hungarian Olympic Committee to the Los Angeles event. Vajda quote an unidentified Leonidas Seferlis as saying in THE WASHINGTON POST that "pretending not to see what participants in the anticommunist demonstrations are planning" is "unworthy of the United States."

LAZAR RECEIVES INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD291540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the Indian Defense Minister. Ramaswamy Venkataraman leads a military delegation that is staying in Hungary on an official friendly visit.

Visit Ends

LD301348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman has ended his visit to Hungary and has left the country.

LAZAR GREETS PRK'S CHAN SI ON BIRTHDAY

BK250724 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, recently sent a message to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, to congratulate him on his 50th birthday. The message stressed:

I would like to wish you good health and happiness and more great successes in your noble task.

VARKONYI, AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART HOLD TALKS

LD281702 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Hungarian-Austrian relations and the most important international issues were the topics of discussion in Vienna at the meeting today between the two countries' foreign ministers. After the talks Erwin Lanc gave a lunch in honor of Peter Varkonyi. The foreign ministers' meetings will be concluded tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Returns

LD300929 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] Talks between the foreign ministers of Austria and Hungary have ended in Vienna. Peter Varkonyi invited Erwin Lanc to visit Hungary, and he returned to Budapest in the late evening hours.

BRATISLAVA JOURNAL REVIEWS NATIONALITIES BOOK

LD301823 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] A book has been published in Bratislava about the CSSR's nationalities policy, and about the history of nationalities living in the country. Szabolcs Udvarhelyi [Prague correspondent] introduces the book.

[Udvarhelyi] The critic of UJ SZO [Hungarian periodical published in Bratislava] describes the new book by (Ivan Bajtula), a Slovak historian, as a long-needed historial work that fills many gaps. The work, entitled "The Way Toward Internationalist Unity," gives a comprehensive account and analysis of the history of national minorities in Czechoslovakia. This is a comprehensive scientific endeavor, a pioneer in this field, says the critic, since this is the first time that the public at large has received a complete picture of the way the constitutional situation of Hungarians, Germans, Ukrainians, and Poles living in Czechoslovakia has developed.

When one considers that Czechoslovakia has been a multination state since the moment of its conception, it is obvious that a just settlement of the nationalities issue and the creation of contacts among nationalities based on the principle of egalitarianism have always been the basic preconditions for the country's stability. This was not recognized by the bourgeois Republic of Czechoslovakia, and this fact became one of the main reasons for the disintegration of the country in 1938.

The author lists in a chronological order developments in the history of the nationalities and, referring to the period between 1945 and 1948, he demonstrates the following: The injurious actions suffered by the Hungarian nationality of Czechoslovakia cannot be attributed to a single person or group, because in those days these were also supported by the political parties, and by state organs and leaders at the highest level.

The opportunity to resolve the contradictions of the antagonistic nationalities policy was created by the socialist transformation but, naturally, this did not proceed simply or easily. Contacts among nationalities are still alive, of course, and the aim now is that these should be as free of problems as possible and that they should strengthen the unity of Czechoslovakia, writes UJ SZO about the book on the nationalities that was published in Bratislava.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM BORDER

LD301736 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 29 May -- While crossing the Polish border today, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song sent a message to Polish leaders, extending thanks for their cordial hospitality and expressions of full support and solidarity with which our delegation met in Poland.

Kim Il-song voiced his satisfaction over the fact that the current visit by the North Korean party and state delegation to Poland largely contributed to further expansion of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between both countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean leader also extended cordial wishes to the Polish nation of still greater success in the struggle for consolidation of to-date achievements, of full normalization of the situation in the country and a comprehensive victory of socialism under the PUWP leadership.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI MEET SRV DEFENSE MINISTER

LD301732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of defense, paid an official friendship visit to our country between 26 and 30 May at the invitation of Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. He headed a Vietnamese People's Army delegation.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, received General Van Tien Dung. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, decorated Gen Van Tien Dung with the commander's star of the Order of Merit of the PPR in recognition of his personal contribution to the strengthening of the comradeship-in-arms between the armies of both states.

CONFERENCE ON THEORETICAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Czyrek Meets USSR Scientists

LD251516 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 May -- The Polish-Soviet Commission for Cooperation in Social Sciences between the Polish and Soviet Academies of Sciences held its inaugural meeting which defined prospects for cooperation on the basis of the "Long Term Programme for Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Poland and the Soviet Union Till 2000", signed earlier this month in Moscow by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Chernenko.

The commission, formed at the end of last year, has a 50-membership and its Polish part is composed of social sciences experts from various research institutes. From May 22 to 23 this year the commission held a scientific conference here, devoted to theoretical problems of building socialism.

A delegation of Soviet scientists attending the conference was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. The sides discussed key issues connected with deepening Polish-Soviet scientific cooperation, with particular regard to social sciences.

Remarks by USSR Representative

AU291629 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 84 p 2

[Jan Ruszczyc report]

[Excerpts] There have been 3-day talks in Warsaw between representatives of the social sciences from Poland and the USSR on the subject of theoretical problems of building socialism. The conference was organized by the Polish-Soviet Committee for Social Science Cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences. This committee was set up at the end of last year.

Directly after the talks we asked Professor Georgiy L. Smirnov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, joint chairman of the above commission, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and corresponding member of the Academy, for his opinion on their significance and course.

The meeting was in two parts, he said. In the first part we discussed theoretical problems, paying the most attention to the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The economic problems involved in building socialism, social and class structural changes in society under socialism, and the shaping of society's socialist consciousness were topics that were widely discussed.

Many interesting and far-reaching assessments were made concerning the nature of the difficulties emerging during socialist construction. I personally was interested in the views of Polish Marxist-Leninist scientists to the effect that it is not coincidental mistakes that lie at the roots of the crisis situation in Poland but a significant departure from the basic principles of socialist construction.

In the second part of the meeting we discussed the question of our cooperation and the commission's plans for the future. Next, we intend to hold a meeting in Moscow next year in order to discuss criticism of anti-Marxist concepts of socialist construction. On the basis of the long-term program signed by Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Moscow at the beginning of May, the commission has defined the basic topics of cooperation. We hope that social scientists from both countries will take wide part in it.

The conference has been lively, penetrating, and creative, G.L. Smirnov concluded. It was very pleasant for us to spend these 3 days at fruitful discussions with Polish Marxists. The PZPR Central Committee's interest in this conference and the speech of Henryk Bednarski [PZPR Central Committee secretary] during it created a great impression on us.

CEAUSESCU DELEGATION TO VISIT EARLY JUNE

LD241942 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 May (PAP) -- A Romanian party-and-state delegation will arrive in Poland in the first decade of June for an official friendly visit at an invitation from the PUWP CC first secretary, Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the country's top state authorities.

The delegation will be headed by general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD252051 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 May -- Polish Prime Minister Army Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Romanian State Planning Committee Chairman Stefan Birlea for talks on the prospects for the development of economic cooperation and trade between Poland and Romania in the next quinquennium.

It was stressed that the key line of this cooperation should run towards a further expansion and tightening of industrial specialization and cooperation links, especially between electro-engineering, chemical and metallurgical industries of both countries. It was found that the existing trade growth-rate and the economic capacities of both countries were creating real premises for a considerable intensfication of bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by deputy prime minister, Government Planning Commission head Manfred Gorywoda.

Romania's chief planner was also received by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski to discuss development of economic ties and trade, especially additional two-way deliveries this year and a rise in next year's turnovers.

WOZNIAK RECEIVES SOFIA PARTY DELEGATION

LD281711 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] On the second day of the stay in Warsaw of the delegation from the Sofia City BCP Committee there took place a meeting with the Secretariat of the Warsaw party committee. The first secretaries of both countries, Georgi Georgiev and Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, informed each other about the problems of work of both organizations.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES ALGIERS AAPSO CONGRESS

LD301745 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 30 May 84

["Polish Delegate Addresses AAPSO Congress" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Mariusz Borkowski]

[Text] Algiers 29 May -- While addressing the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization AAPSO here today, head of the Polish delegation Marian Orzechowski expressed Poland's full support for that organization.

He said AAPSO has for 26 years been making a substantial contribution to the struggle for peace and progress and against colonialism, as well as to the nations' fight for independence.

He pointed to the need for uniting efforts in the struggle for peace, security in international relations, and for jointly opposing aggression, ruthless interference in internal affairs of other countries, and the imperialist policy of arms buildup.

Poland supports postulates to set up a new economic order in the world, and together with the developing countries it demands that principles of security and confidence be introduced into international economic relations, said Professor Orzechowski.

"Poland, like many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has for the last few years been the target of aggressive subversive and destabilizing policy pursued by the United States and other imperialist states, who tried to use our country in the global game for changing the alignment of forces in the world," said Orzechowski, who is alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party's Central Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON. They counted on transforming our country, an active factor of peace in Europe and worldwide, into a hotbed of tension and unrest. They targeted at our country the entire arsenal of psychological-and-propaganda aggression launched by centres of anticommunist subversion. Also, they tried to interfere in Poland's affairs by way of economic blackmail and restrictions. The aim of all those moves was to discredit socialism not only in Poland," Orzechowski went on.

SEJM SESSION OPENS; GOVERNMENT CHANGES ON AGENDA

LD301119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The Sejm session began at 1100. Jerzy Tomaszewski reports:

[Tomaszewski] Here is the Sejm studio. Today's meeting is the 50th in the present term of office. The main subject of today's deliberation is the issues connected with the maritime policy of our state. The agenda also envisages the first reading of three bills on the Supreme Court, communications and public roads. Fifteen new members will be elected to the Sejm's Socioeconomic Council, including 14 representatives of the federations of trade unions. [Warsaw PAP in English at 1425 GMT on 30 May at this point adds: "Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski attend the debates."]

At the beginning of the meeting Vice Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski, who is chairing the deliberations, reported that motions by the chairman of the Council of Ministers have been submitted to the Sejm Presidium. In accordance with that, the agenda has been supplemented with another item: changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

Minister Jerzy Korzonek, chief of the Office of Maritime Economy, took the floor. He presented the government report on our state's maritime policy. This policy, he said, constitutes an integral part of the state policy. It aims at the best use of sea resources and the maritime position of Poland. It encompasses matters of maritime economy, our interests in international maritime cooperation, the use of biological and mineral resources of the sea, and the consolidation of society's maritime awareness. The issues of recreation, environmental protection, construction of a new social infrastructure for the maritime economy, and also the defense of Polish waters and coastline are also important factors. The resolutions of the ninth party congress and the 10th Central Committee plenum inspired the shaping of the maritime policy of the state. Particular ministers were given approximately 70 detailed tasks. Funds for their implementation will be specified in annual and long-term socioeconomic plans.

Jerzy Korzonek stressed that the Polish state's 1,000-year links with the Baltic Sea testify to the convergence of the periods of political, economic and even cultural splendor with access to the sea. While summing up maritime activity in the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, we may say that we have not wasted those years: We have created a merchant navy with a 4-million metric ton capacity, a shipbuilding industry with a 3-percent share in the world production of ships; we rebuilt and modernized existing ports and we constructed new ones; the deep sea and Baltic Sea fishing fleet was built, which supplies 13 percent of the protein consumed in the country. Hundreds of thousands of Poles have found employment at sea and for the sea.

Deputies' Debate

LD301805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 May 84

[Mieczyslaw Marciniak reports from the Sejm]

[Text] The deputies' debate on the government report on the state's maritime policy presented by Minister Jerzy Korzonek, head of the Maritime Economy Office, went on into the afternoon. After the debate, in which 13 speakers took the floor, the Sejm passed a resolution on the state's maritime policy in which the most important tasks are listed that require a particular focus of efforts and means. The Sejm recognized the need to take the fundamental goals of maritime policy into account in the long-term plan up to 1995 and, to the appropriate extent, in the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90.

In the next item on the agenda, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz Secomski presented the Supreme Court bill prepared by the Council of State. Referring to the importance of the Supreme Court in the system of bodies administering the law, the speaker pointed out that the bill defines more clearly than to date the Supreme Court's role and place and the tasks it faces. The Supreme Court protects socialist values such as the political, social, and economic system of government of the PPR; socialist observance of the law; the achievements of the working people; social property; and the rights and law-protected interests of the citizen.

In the course of its activities, the Supreme Court should contribute to the development and consolidation of citizens' legal awareness. The role of the collegiate bodies of the Supreme Court will be increased. The bill also defines the specific forms of decisionmaking activity of that court. The proposed solutions also envisage the appropriate settlement of cadre matters. This applies particularly to the selection of candidates for judges posts. The course of appointing Supreme Court chairmen and judges by the Council of State for a 5-year term of office remains unchanged however.

Communications Minister Wladyslaw Majewski presented the governnent's communications bill. It is an important augmentation of the legal regulations binding from 1951 until now, and takes account of the transformations that are taking place in the country's socioeconomic life, particularly the changes of systems in the national economy, the changes in the operation of the state administration and the incomparably greater significance of communications in social life. The communications bill, the speaker said, is an important legal instrument which can contribute to meeting more fully the needs of citizens, economic units and state bodies.

Then came the first reading of the public roads bill, presented by Deputy Minister of Communications Andrzej Markowski. The public roads bill, presented before the Sejm by the Council of Ministers, is to provide a comprehensive settlement of the problems and principles of the road economy in Poland. The act currently in force is out of date to a considerable extent. The bill defines in detail many fundamental concepts, which should contribute to a better understanding of the regulations. The settlement of many important technical problems is envisaged. The bill contains a new categorization of roads and changed principles for financing their construction and modernization. The present division of powers regarding the road network is to continue. Particular stress has been laid on the problems of road protection. The act should come into force together with the executive regulations, which are already worked out in the bill. It would seem sensible, the speaker stated, for the act to come into force 6 months after the date of its publication.

The bills on the Supreme Court, on communications and on public roads, in their first reading, were sent to the appropriate Sejm commissions for examination and to the Sejm's Socioeconomic Council for an opinion.

New Ministers Appointed

LD301638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 May 84

[Excerpt] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, then rose to speak and presented the proposed changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

At the premier's suggestion the Sejm recalled Stanislaw Ciosek from the position of minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, while leaving him the position of a minister and member of the Council of Ministers, and recalled Edward Lukosz from the function of minister of metallurgy and machine industry.

The Sejm appointed Stanislaw Gebala to the position of minister of labor, wages and social affairs; Anna Kedzierska, to the position of minister of domestic trade and services; and Janusz Maciejewicz to the position of minister of metallurgy and machine industry.

As the next point on the agenda the house appointed 15 new members of the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm, including 14 representatives of the trade union federations.

The Sejm concluded its plenary debate at the 50th session in this term of office at about 1730.

GRABOWSKI ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM 2-3 JUNE

LD301448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee will meet in Lodz at the end of this week. Here are some details on this subject in an interview by Bogdan Piasecki:

[Begin recording] [Piasecki] Mieczyslaw Grabowski is a member of the Central Committee and also one of the 24 delegates from Lublin Voivodship. What will be the subject of this plenum?

[Grabowski] This is a workers plenum, and an itinerant plenum in workers' Lodz. The plenum will last 2 days -- 2-3 June -- but will leave Lublin on 1 June in the afternoon to visit work enterprises as members of the highest party authorities.

[Piasecki] You are an employee of the Krasnik bearing factory?

[Grabowski] I am a worker. I have been working at this factory for 22 years.

[Piasecki] This file containing documents for the 16th plenum is very thick. I would say there is a lot of material here.

[Grabowski] This material is very rich and elaborately detailed. But most important are the proposals of the workers-peasant inspectorate to appoint teams for inspection and control of particular shops, and to encourage people to come with their complaints concerning bribery, favoritism, selling goods secretly, and so on. We, the representatives of the 208 largest work enterprises, should deal with it.

[Piasecki] One of the important subjects of the meeting will be a review of implementation of the government's anti-inflation program.

[Grabowski] Yes. We have a document on this prepared by the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, and this subject will be discussed at the 16th plenum -- and not only during the plenum because we will be facing even more work after the 16th plenum in our own areas, work enterprises, party organizations, and not only there. [end recording]

KUBICZEK PREVIEWS ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1985

LD301956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries an interview with Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, on drawing up the annual plan for 1985.

As the paper's interlocutor said, the assumptions of next year's plan will be submitted for public consultation at the beginning of July, sooner than last year when they were published at the end of August. More significant changes in the plan are not envisaged. Those which will be introduced will become known at the end of June. Existing operational programs will probably be kept in force, while government orders will be somewhat expanded in the material range. The increase of raw and other material supplies for production goals next year will be not higher than 2 percent. Combined with effects expected as a result of implementation of austerity programs of enterprises, Franciszek Kubiczek said, we may assume that there will be an increase of industrial output within the range 4 to 4.5 percent.

Th title of the interview in TRYBUNA LUDU is "Faster and More Thoughtfully."

JARUZELSKI AT PRON CHILDREN'S DAY MEETING

LD302059 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] To mark the approaching International Day of Children Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, have had a meeting with representatives of the National Committee for Children, a PRON body. Those taking part in the meeting told the premier about the activities of the National Committee for Children and described the main problems in the area of meeting the requirements of children. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stated that our country's political and state authorities constantly had the issues of the young generation in their attention. In accordance with the directives of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, a number of decisions have been passed and a number of actions embarked on, serving an all-round development of children and young people. Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Ministers Boleslaw Faron, and Andrzej Ornat took part in the meeting.

PRON OFFICER COMPLAINS OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES

LD291641 Warsaw PAP in English 1432 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Warsaw 29 May -- A senior official of Poland's Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) today complained that too many Polish citizens demonstrated an irrational attitude in brushing aside the political leadership's intentions, will and ability to effect the renewal, when the process is just inchoate.

PRON National Council's Vice-Chairman Wincenty Lewandowski said in the RZECZPOSPOLITA government newspaper's interview headlined "Democracy and Responsibility":

"The crucial thing for the programme of reforms is to win over a wide and firm social backing in the form of concrete activity in favour of proposed changes, active role in the public life. Negating the purity of the state political leadership's intentions, will and ability and handle the renewal, at a time when this process is just beginning, is not a rational attitude but one that, unfortunately, is characteristic of too many of our fellow citizens.

"The key goal guiding (PRON's) actions is to change these attitudes. We know it is not easy. The causes have been swelling for years. Only by consistently removing them, we can expect to effect the desired changes. We all must (?overcome) them together, begin to understand and even learn to forgive one another." "In the whole diversity characteristic of us, the Poles, we must bring ourselves to unity on the key issue for us -- overcoming the crisis in building new development prospects."

Mr Lewandowski, who is also PAX (lay Catholics' organization) vice-chairman, added that the democratic reform of the country's electoral law "should produce visible effect on the views and attitude of the people. But these do not change overnight. The previous electoral practice showed that the voter could hardly change anything by his behavior. The new electoral law changes this practice.

"Personally, I think that public passiveness is the biggest danger to the process of renewal. [no closing quotes are received] "The political composition of people's councils is an [words indistinct] of agreements arrived at by the political forces which bear responsibility for the country. But the issue of who will win the seats is decided by voters.

"PRON has (?concluded it is) its basic task to ensure an appropriate share of independent (non-party) candidates. We have formed PRON to ensure above all the process of reforms and streamlining of the state never grinds to a halt again. We should do this not because there has been a crisis, but in order not to let it happen. This is the historical responsibility of the movement," the PRON official said.

WALESA PLANS TO BOYCOTT JUNE ELECTIONS

NC301807 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, May 30 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and 40 other members of the banned union's national commission said today they would boycott the June 17 municipal elections because a "democratic choice" was not assured. "We will not take part in these elections, which do not guarantee a democratic choice," they said in a May 28 open letter to the president of the Polish National Electoral Commission President Adam Zielinski that was released here today. The elections "do not constitute a step toward dialogue between the government and society to reach a consensus that would allow our country to get out of the crisis that is destroying it," the letter said. "On the contrary, this election falls within the framework of repressive legislation, manifested by police brutality, imprisonment for one's beliefs and rejection of union pluralism and independent organizations," it said. The signers called upon Mr Zielinski "to defend the freedom suffrage" and to "oppose any attempt at pressure aimed at leading the voter to vote under the threat of sanctions."

The letter followed several appeals by TKK, the underground national leadership of Solidarity, for a "massive boycott" of the elections.

RCP MESSAGE TO FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU281859 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 84 p 7

[Text] Proceedings of the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] continued in Helsinki.

Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and RCP representative to the congress, extended to the delegates and all party militants a cordial message of friendship and solidarity and best wishes for success in the congress proceedings and the entire activity, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian Communists, the speaker said, follow with empathy and particular interest the SKP activity in the service of defending the interests of the working people and attaining their aspirations for progress, well-being, peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Pointing out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and SKP, the RCP representative expressed the conviction that these relations, based on full equality of rights and mutual trust and esteem will continue to develop, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and progress in the world.

The speaker further said that the working people in Romania, under the leadership of the party headed by Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying out a broad activity to build the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland. By resolutely acting to implement the party program, the Romanian people are meeting the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944 and the 13th RCP Congress with new successes in work.

After presenting the great achievements attained by the Romanian people in the economy, the speaker said: In this framework, we pay great attention to modernizing the forces of production throughout the country, ensuring the country's energy independence, raising the people's level of civilization and well-being and ensuring the necessary prerequisites for Romania's transition to a new socioeconomic development state. At the same time, our party is continuously working to improve and deepen the socialist democracy and the framework for the active participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, in running the entire society.

Your party's congress, the RCP representative further said, takes place at a time when the international situation has deteriorated seriously. We are deeply worried over the new situation created in Europe following the beginning of the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain European countries and the subsequent countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. This increases the danger of a nuclear war, which threatens the existence of life itself on our planet. Therefore, we firmly speak out for halting the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and the implementation of the USSR countermeasures and for bringing about a resumption of the general Soviet-U.S. negotiations in order to reach an appropriate agreement leading to the withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles and any other missiles or nuclear weapons from Europe. At the same time, our country advocates the creation of nuclear-free areas in northern and central Europe, including in the Balkans, as well as in other parts of the world.

In these circumstances, we deem it necessary more than ever before to ensure the united action and close cooperation of all peoples, social and political forces, and the entire public opinion to halt the dangerous escalation of the arms race, to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and to defend the supreme right of people to life, freedom, and peace. In this respect, it is necessary to intensify and expand the antiwar mass actions and movements in Europe and other continents, which were also actively joined in by our people.

Promoting a policy of peace and cooperation in the world, the speaker stressed, Socialist Romania speaks out for peacefully solving all contentious problems between states through negotiations, eliminating underdevelopment, and establishing a new international economic order, on the basis of equality and equity. Romania also advocates the active participation, on a fully equal footing, of all states, particularly the small and medium-sized ones and the developing and nonaligned countries, in solving the complex problems facing mankind.

The RCP will continue to untiringly work to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, and with other progressive and anti-imperialist parties and forces everywhere, with the conviction that, through fully united action, the peoples and all forces opposing the policy of force and diktat, war, and exploitation can halt the course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe and can bring about disarmament and peace.

In conclusion, the RCP representative wished the delegates full success in implementing the decisions adopted by the congress and in the future activity of the SKP.

RCP'S CIRCEI GREETS WEST BERLIN SEW CONGRESS

AU281557 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 May 84 p 6

[Text] Proceedings of the Seventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] resumed on Saturday. Comrade Ioan Circei, member of the RCP Central Committee and RCP representative to the congress, extended to the delegates and all party militants comradely greets and wishes for full success in the congress proceedings and the implementation of the decisions to be adopted, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Received by SEW Chairman

AU291900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] West Berlin AGERPRES 29/5/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, Horst Schmitt, when the latter received Ioan Circei, member of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to that party's congress.

The chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin expressed the West Berlin communists' sincere joy at the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the RCP leadership in building the multilaterally developed socialist society. He was highly appreciative of the decisive role RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu plays in the socioeconomic and political activities in Romania, and of his outstanding contribution to the settlement of the complex international problems, to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, security and coopearation worldwide. Stress was laid on the fine relations between the RCP and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, and the wish was expressed to further develop them, for the benefit of the two parties, of the cause of peace, democracy, progress and collaboration throughout the world.

GIOSAN DELEGATION VISITS VENEZUELA, COSTA RICA

Received by Lusinchi

AU261605 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1542 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Caracas, AGERPRES 26/6/1984 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, now on an official visit of friendship in Venezuela, was received by that country's president, Jaime Lusinchi.

On the occasion, an exchange of messages of salute was made between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Venezuelan president, who assessed highly Romania's foreign policy promoted by the Romanian head of state and eulogized his steady activity on an international plane.

During the interview, they appreciated the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation also had interviews with Reynaldo Leandro Mora, president of the Senate, and Leonardo Ferrer, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, with other Venezuelan parliamentary and political personalities.

Talks in San Jose

AU281545 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1315 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] San Jose AGERPRES 28/5/1984 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now visiting Costa Rica, had interviews in San Jose with Bornal Jimenez Monge, president of the Legislative Assembly, with other personalities of the parliamentary and governmental life of Costa Rica.

During meetings, emphasis was placed on the role of parliamentary contacts for deepening the acquaintance and rapprochement between the Romanian and Costa Rican peoples, both supreme legislative fora's determination being reiterated to contribute more to the intensification of the collaboration between Romania and Costa Rica in the political, economic and cultural fields and in international politics. The two parliaments' wish was expressed to promote collaboration within the activities of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The responsibilities of parliaments and parliamentarians in halting the arms race and passing to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, in view of dispelling the serious dangers spelt at peoples' peace and life, for the resumption and consolidation of the course of detente and collaboration among nations were the themes approached during the exchange of views on the current international situation. It was pointed out that Romania and Costa Rica declared for the settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world only by peaceful means, by negotiations, for the settlement of mankind's major issues in the interests and with the participation of all states, for the building of a new world economic order, for the observance of the peoples' inalienable right to decide their fate by themselves, without any outside interference.

Meets Vice President Fait

AU282019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] San Jose AGERPRES 28/5/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged in San Jose between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Republic of Costa Rica, Alberto Monge, when the first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica, Alberto Fait, received a Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

During the interview, the significance was highlighted of the official visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Costa Rica in 1973, when the dialogue on the occasion opened broad prospects to the development of bilateral relations on multiple planes, in accordance with the two peoples' interests and aspirations, in the interests of the general cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation also had interviews with Bernal Jimenez Monge, president of the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica, with ministers and executives of Costa Rican economic institutes.

TEODORESCU, GROZA MEET BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

AU291740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/5/1984 -- A parliamentary delegation of Brazil led by Antonio Lomanto Jr., vice-president of the Federal Senate, now on a visit to Romania, had an interview with Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, on May 29.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity of parliaments in Romania and Brazil, with emphasis on the contribution they can make to the expansion of friendship and collaboration ties between the two countries, to world peace and understanding.

The Brazilian parliamentarians also had an interview with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, during which aspects were approached of the Romanian-Brazilian collaboration in various domains of mutual interest, as well as some questions of the current international life.

SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER GIVES INTERVIEW

For the LUMEA interview given by Spanish Communist Party (PCE) General Secretary Gerardo Igelsias on PCE-RCP relations and other issues while heading a delegation on 17-19 May, see the Spain section of the 31 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES DANUBE-BLACK SEA CANAL

Cuts Ribbon at Cernavoda

AU261457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0724 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1984 -- In the morning of May 26, RCP General Secretary and President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu officially inaugurated the Danube-Black Sea Canal, one of the most representative projects carried through by the Romanian people in the years of socialism.

At 10.10 hours (local time), President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, other members of the party and state leadership arrived at Cernavoda -- km zero of the canal.

To the applause and cheers of the over 120,000 people on the platform of the new port and on the banks of the canal, the RCP and Romanian state leader cut the ribbon across the canal inaugurating the new waterway between the Danube and the Black Sea built with the material and human effort of the Romanian people.

The presidential ship, escorted by military speedboats, sailed a few hundred meters and moored to one of the jetties. From there President Nicolae Ceausescu, the other members of the party and state leadership went to the main structure of this part of the canal, the Cernavoda lock, where they watched a train of six barges and a pusher going out from the lock to the sea gate.

After the inaugural ceremony at Cernavoda, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other party and state leaders embarked on the ship "mihai Viteazul" heading for Agigea -- the eastern gate of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

Receives Canal Medal

AU252103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- By decree of the State Council, the "Danube-Black Sea Canal" commemorative medal was issued to mark the inauguration of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, economic target of tremendous importance for the national economy, grandiose achievement of the Romanian people.

In token of high appreciation of the decisive contribution and role in the conception work and materialization of this grandiose work, the State Council decided to confer the "Danube-Black Sea Canal" commemorative medal on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

By presidential decree, the same medal was awarded to a great number of workers, engineers, technicians, young brigade members, military, researchers and designers, scientists, party and state activists, who made a particular contribution to building the canal.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were handed over, by a deputation of the Union of Communist Youth, of the Union of Communist Students' Associations and of the National Youth Building Site, the memorial plaquette and badge of the National Youth Building Site, symbols of the esteem and gratitude for a tireless activity at the service of Socialist Romania's flourishing.

Speaks at Agigea

AU261240 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1045 GMT 26 May 84

[Speech given by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Mass Rally in Agigea on 26 May -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, we are inaugurating today the new 64 km-long waterway, the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which is a great achievement of the Romanian people who are masters of their own destiny and conscious builders of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and wishes for new successes to all participants in this great mass rally, all workers, builders, experts, military men, and youth. [cheers, chants]

The canal we are inaugurating today has three river harbors, and a large river and sea harbor with a potential of over 2,000,000 metric tons per year. With its two locks, the canal will be able to ensure a yearly exchange of almost 80,000,000 metric tons; convoys of barges of 18,000 dwt each will be able to sail through the canal as well as vessels of 5,000 dwt. A significant number of bridges and railroad bridges were built; hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth were excavated and over 3,500,000 cubic meters of concrete and reinforced concrete poured. At the same time, the canal will ensure irrigation for about 220,000 hectares.

With the construction of this new waterway, the transportation distance on the Danube will be reduced by about 400 km. In the distance on the Danube will be reduced by about 400 km. In the coming years, we plan to inaugurate a ferry-boat line between Constanta and a Turkish Black Sea port. Likewise, we plan to build a free-trade zone in the new Constanta-South harbor for foreign countries. Thus, the Danube-Black Sea Canal will acquire a great economic importance not only for Romania, but for other interested countries. It will become a new link in the cooperation and friendship between peoples wishing to live in freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

Scores of thousands of workers, builders, technicians, engineers, military men of our Armed Forces, and young brigade-workers from all over the country have worked for 8 years to build the canal and carry out other operations, as well. The canal was designed and completed by our own forces, by Romanian experts and workers. It is a symbol of the technical level and creative capacity of our wonderful people. [cheers, chants]

The construction of the canal required intensive and occasionally hard and even heroic efforts, I may say. However, I would like to stress with great satisfaction that all those who contributed to building the canal have honorably fulfilled the mission entrusted to them by the party, socialist state, and the people. They have shown that, by working in a revolutionary spirit under the RCP leadership, the working people of our fatherland, regardless of nationality, can overcome all difficulties and can ensure that the most daring dreams of our people and our forefathers come true. [cheers, chants]

This epic achievement was made possible by the steadfastness, work, talent, advanced science and technology, and revolutionary daring of our people as well as by the desire to successfully build Communism in Romania and ensure a dignified place for our nation among free and independent peoples. [cheers, chants]

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of the Government, and on my own behalf, I extend warmest congratulations to all workers, technicians, and engineers who contributed to designing and building the canal, for their enthusiastic and heroic work to complete this great project. [cheers, chants]

I also most warmly congratulate the military men of the Romanian Army who carried out an important part of the work, thus honorably fulfilling their mission. [cheers, chants]

I most warmly congratulate the young brigade-workers who raised onto higher levels the traditions of revolutionary and patriotic work and completed an important part of the canal excavation. [cheers, chants]

I wholeheartedly wish all those who contributed to building the canal new and ever greater success in their future activity and life. [cheers, chants]

The entire activity carried out this year by scores of thousands of workers, soldiers, youth, and experts also represented a high schooling of revolutionary and patriotic education, of molding the new man, and of communist education. It contributed to training new and highly skilled working people of high revolutionary awareness, who are determined to unswervingly implement the party's domestic and foreign policy. [cheers, chants]

The construction of the canal has required huge investments of money and materials and a general mobilization of our national economy's resources and our people's forces. We can undoubtedly assert, that this great achievement, the Danube-Black Sea Canal, actually is the work of all our people, who supported and did everything to ensure the successful completion of the canal. Therefore, from this large mass rally, I extend warmest congratulations to all the Romanian people as well as wishes for new and great successes in implementing the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, our forefathers dreamed for centuries about the construction of a new waterway, but were unable to build it. As is well-known, work started in the early fifties, using a different concept, on building a canal. However, the construction worked ceased after 3 years because our fatherland lacked the necessary material and technical forces. The canal construction was resumed in 1976 on the basis of a new and comprehensive concept, in accordance with a decision of the party Central Committee.

The start of the canal construction, using a new and comprehensive concept, was made possible by the development of the material and technical base of our fatherland and by the victory of socialism and the transition to building the comprehensive developed socialist society in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The Danube-Black Sea Canal, the entire socioeconomic development, the great modern industrial platforms, the socialist agricultural units, our entire socialist agriculture, the sociocultural establishments, the powerful development of science, education, and culture, and the increase in the well-being of all of the people clearly demonstrate the creative force of a people who are masters of their own destiny and are consciously molding their own history, free and happy life, as well as their communist future. [cheers, chants]

For millenia, the Danube has flowed through these lands, where our forefathers, the Dacians, lived and the Romanian people came into being. It was up to us, the generation of the socialist revolution and construction, to fulfill the honorable mission to complete, so to say, what nature has created; namely, to open a new route for the Danube, a 400 km shorter route to the Black Sea. This achievement proves the validity of the thesis of the classics and founders of scientific-socialism; namely, that communism and peoples who are masters of their own destiny can understand not only the secrets of nature and the objective laws and law-governed requirements, but can also correct and change nature through conscious efforts. It also proves that communism and the peoples can use the overall laws of social development to the benefit of man and the well-being and happiness of all peoples and all mankind. [cheers, chants]

In the years of socialist construction we have achieved many revolutionary changes in our country. Our fatherland's geography has changed. We have new towns and villages as well as huge industrial platforms. Our country has become more powerful and richer.

However, I must state that none of these achievements, although some have cost more, equals this great project, the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which is a symbol of our people's force and revolutionary spirit. [cheers, chants]

With the passing of centuries and millenia, many of today's constructions will undoubtedly be redone on a new basis -- enterprises, dwellings, and so forth. But for centuries and millenia to come, this new waterway will always remain as a living proof of the force and creative capacity of our Romanian people, socialist society, and present generation, who have changed the flow of the Danube and given it a new course which will last as long as our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: We are inaugurating the Danube-Black Sea Canal in a year when we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which paved the way for great revolutionary changes in Romania and civilization. All our people are firmly and forcefully engaged in fulfilling all socioeconomic plans and implementing the party program.

This year we will also hold the party's 13th congress, which will draft guidelines for further developing our fatherland and raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. You are all familiar with our programs and plans for the fatherland's development.

Both at the meeting of the working people's council and the agricultural council I spoke about the problems confronting us. I know that we have great achievements and I know that we have difficulties and failings. However, what we have achieved thus far gives us power and confidence to state that there are no difficulties we cannot overcome, that what we have proposed we will resolutely implement, and that we will firmly climb the highest of peaks, the bright peak of communism. [cheers, chants]

We will resolutely act to constantly improve our society's leadership, to extensively develop workers revolutionary democracy and to ensure the participation, in complete unity, by all our people in the leadership of all sectors and of our socialist state. We know that only by being completely united will we be able to ensure the broad and democratic participation by all our people in the society's leadership and only thus will we successfully fulfill our development programs, and only thus will we ensure the victory of communism and a constant increase in the people's well-being, and a strengthened sovereignty and independence for our fatherland. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu and the people"]

The achievements recorded by our fatherland, and, in the final analysis, this canal demonstrate what can be achieved in conditions of peace when peoples focus their efforts on socioeconomic development. As you know, our party is acting with great determination to develop extensive international cooperation with all countries, irrespective of social system. We do all we can to promote a policy of cooperation and peace because we are firmly convinced that only under such conditions will our people, as well as all the other peoples, be able to focus their efforts on developing the economy, science, and culture and to improve their well-being, and ensure a more dignified and happy life. [cheers, chants]

Our relations with all countries have been and continue to be firmly based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Only on the basis of those principles can one ensure cooperation and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

In past years international relations have reached an extreme degree of tension. One can state that since the end of World War II we have never had a period as tense as now. The seriousness of the current situation exceeds any other former period. I am referring to the fact that the nuclear arms race has intensified and that such nuclear weapons are available today that may destroy the whole of mankind. This is why we can, in fact, state that never before in its millenary history has mankind faced such a grave situation, a situation that endangers the existence of mankind itself and the existence of life on our planet. This is why we believe that the basic problem of our time is that of stopping the arms race, primarily nuclear armaments, and proceeding to disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminating the intermediate-range missiles from Europe and all nuclear weapons, and ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We believe that more than ever it is necessary to prove great responsibility toward the peoples, toward the existence of humanity, and to act with great determination to stop the dangerous trend of events. It is necessary to halt the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and the United States should resume negotiations to achieve an agreement on the complete elimination of those missiles and ultimately of all nuclear weapons from Europe. There is no more important problem and there cannot be any justification for continuing the application of measures by both sides.

We must do all we can to save Europe and the whole of the world from nuclear destruction. [cheers, chants] Bearing in mind that the European peoples are the first ones to fall victim to the nuclear missiles, it is necessary for all countries in Europe to act to unite their forces and to participate in the negotiations in an appropriate form in order to achieve an agreement on halting the measures taken by both sides and eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe.

From this big mass rally I want to again appeal to the heads of states and chiefs of governments, to political figures, and to the European peoples to unite their efforts and to act in the interest of peace and of our peoples' life, to achieve cooperation among all nations, irrespective of social system. Europe has given a great deal to civilization and now we bear the responsibility to defend what we have achieved and to ensure the elevation of the human civilization onto a new level under conditions of peace and national independence. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We are also deeply concerned about the aggravation of certain conflicts in various parts of the world. We are for the cessation of fighting and for proceeding to the solution of all disputes between countries by negotiations alone. We firmly advocate an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned in order to resolve the problems in the Middle East and primarily the Palestinian problem on the basis of the right to self-determination and to creating an independent Palestinian state. [cheers]

We are very concerned about the events in the Gulf, about the expansion of the war between Iraq and Iran, a fact that could lead to the generalization of that conflict, and the intervention of other states with very grave consequences not only for the two countries and peoples, but also for the whole of mankind.

This is why we want to appeal to the leaders of the two countries to stop military actions in the Gulf and any military action in general, and to act by means of political negotiations to resolve the disputed problems between the two countries. It is in the interests of both the Iraqi people and the Iranian people to seek peaceful solutions and to live in good-neighborliness. Let us express the hope that reason and good understanding will triumph. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"].

Generally speaking, we believe it is necessary to completely halt the interference, under any form, in the affairs of other states, to respect the rights of all peoples to free and independent development, and their right to choose the development road they desire, without any outside interference. It is necessary for us to do all we can to respect the principles of the UN Charter and of international law in relations among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania is particularly concerned with resolving the problem of underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order. The situation of the developing countries has been aggravated by the economic crisis, and the financial policy of excessively high rates have led to a very serious situation for scores and scores of developing countries. It is necessary to strengthen solidarity among the developing countries and to seek ways and means to conduct real negotiations between the developing countries and the developed countries, between rich and poor, in order to reach appropriate understandings aimed at more rapid progress of underdeveloped countries. Only in this way can one find real solutions, only thus can the serious difficulties brought about by the world economic crisis be overcome. [cheers]

Among the various problems of underdevelopment that have to be solved I want to mention only the problem of the over $700 billion in debts of the developing countries and the need for a global solution that will lead to a substantial reduction or complete cancellation of the debts of poor countries, to the reduction or limitation of interest rates for other countries, and to a long-term rescheduling of debts without interest or with symbolic interest, because only thus will we be able to solve this serious problem which, if not resolved in a relatively short time, may lead to very serious consequences for the overall socioeconomic development.

I have already mentioned that, in fact, the world is still confronted by a very strong bomb -- the bomb of underdevelopment. A social explosion of the Third World would, undoubtedly, result in consequences different from those resulting from the use of nuclear weapons, but it would lead to radical revolutionary transformations in the world; there is no doubt that this social explosion -- should it occur -- would eliminate the unjust society, the society of inequality, and ensure a more just and better world of equality and respect among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Although world problems are very complex, we are firmly convinced that the peoples, the progressive, anti-imperialist, and the realist forces everywhere have the necessary strength and capability to change the trend of events and to ensure the resumption of the policy of detente, of cooperation, to resolve problems by negotiations, and to halt the arms race, to achieve a new world economic order, and to ensure peace and the independence of all nations in the world. [cheers, chants, "Ceausescu-peace"]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to again mention with great satisfaction that the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal is a great victory won by our people, builders of socialism. It demonstrates the force of a free people, master of their destiny, and determined to decide their life as they desire.

On this basis, I am firmly convinced, and I wish to stress this point once more, that we have everything required to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. We will have to overcome many more difficulties. The high peaks of communism require that we cross as yet unknown paths. Therefore, the construction of this canal is proof of our force and capacity to overcome all difficulties and climb the highest peaks.

We are firmly convinced that we will successfully reach the peaks of the communist society and the most just society established thus far. [cheers, chants]

Let us pledge, dear comrades and friends, that we will do everything, and work in a revolutionary spirit in all fields to unswervingly implement the party's domestic and foreign policy and to strengthen the unity and force of our party as well as the unity of all the people, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Let us pledge that we will work to raise our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization to ensure ever better working and living conditions for our people, and to continuously strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

I wish all those who built the canal ever greater success in attaining the new projects, the canal toward Midia and the Bucharest-Danube Canal. We must ensure that Bucharest becomes, in the not too distant future, a Black Sea port, so to say, that is, via the Danube and this canal. [cheers, chants]

I wish all working people in all fields ever greater successes in fulfilling this year's and next year's plan. I wish the Constanta inhabitants, who have many achievements and who also contributed to building this canal, to commendably fulfill the great tasks incumbant upon them this year and next, as well as all our people's new and great victories in raising our fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and ensuring the well-being and happiness of all our nation. [cheers, chants]

Returns to Bucharest

AU261939 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] After the conclusion of the mass meeting in Agigea on the occasion of the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest aboard the presidential helicopter.

Upon departure, a guard composed of sailors, members of patriotic guards and of youth paramilitary troops presented arms. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played. Young people, Pioneers, and Fatherland's Falcons presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Thousands upon thousands of working people present at the takeoff once again expressed warmest feelings of love and esteem. They changed "Ceausescu-RCP," "Ceausescu and the people," and "Ceausescu Romania, our esteem and our pride."

CEAUSESCU VISITS VENTILATOR-BUILDING FACTORY

AU291125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/5/1984 -- On May 29, in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, started a working visit to Bucharest industrial units.

The first visited unit was the ventilator-building enterprise, a unit which fills most of the requirements of the Romanian economy for suchlike products and whose production is also requested by numerous countries in all continents. The visit of the RCP and Romanian state leader to enterprises in Bucharest continues.

U.S., EUROPEAN VIEWS AT NATO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD301951 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The news of the day foreign political commentary is devoted to the session of the NATO Council of Foreign Ministers in Washington. At the center of the ministers' attention are relations between the two military blocs. Milika Sundic speaking:

Formally speaking, the session of the NATO Foreign Ministers' Council is devoted to the 35th anniversary of this military organization. In fact, this is just one of the many reasons for more comprehensively examining relations with the other bloc, the Warsaw Pact, and in particular with the Soviet Union.

Contacts thus far between Western politicians and Moscow, such as the recent visit by Genscher, who talked both to Gromyko and Chernenko, have done nothing to change things for the better in East-West relations. One even has the impression that even Western Europe, which is favorably inclined toward a renewal of the Soviet-American dialogue, no longer believes in this possibility until the results of the presidential elections in the United States at the end of this year are known. Hence, it seems to us that the NATO Council of Ministers will not come out with any new initiative which might be capable of altering things in the current sequence of moves the two blocs are making toward intensified armament, and primarily missile armament.

According to some information from West European sources, the United States is the one who is advocating a hard-line course toward Moscow and who is opposed to any concessions to the Soviet Union. This means in practice that on this occasion, too, Washington will insist that the plan for the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe should be implemented without hesitation, and without hesitation on the part of any of the NATO member-countries.

Moscow, however, has a different view of the meeting in Washington. To be precise, the Soviet Union thinks that Western Europe is not prepared to follow the United States in everything and that the familiar differences that separate Western Europe from its great ally will also find expression yet again at the meeting in Washington. These assumptions are based on the desire, repeated on several occasions, of America's European allies that, despite the increasingly strained relations between Moscow and Washington, contacts, both economic and political, should continue with the Soviet Union. This, is, in fact, the desire of the majority of West European countries, including the leading ones like France and the FRG.

However, as far as the installation of the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe is concerned, there is obviously no going back here. The NATO countries, on whose territory the installation of the said missiles has begun -- and not counting those which are still undecided -- will quite assuredly change nothing in their orientation of meeting the obligations undertaken, regardless of the fate of the Soviet-U.S. talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. Nor does Moscow believe that in this respect anything might change, despite the daily warnings to Western Europe that it will become the target of nuclear revenge in the case of war breaking out. After all, the Genscher-Gromyko and Genscher-Chernenko talks showed that despite the huge differences in their views of East-West relations, both sides are interested in promoting bilateral cooperation. In other words, to the extent that the West European countries are interested in developing and promoting bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, so the Soviet Union is interested, even under the present circumstances of deteriorated relations with the United States, in stimulating cooperation with the countries of Western Europe.

The United States is not enthusiastic about the development of relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union, but if this is one of the subjects of the 3-day discussion at the meeting of the NATO Council of Foreign Ministers in Washington, it can confidently be expected that America's European allies will retain their present position regarding the East.

MARKOVIC DELEGATION TALKS WITH JCP IN TOKYO

Relations, Trends

LD252313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Today in Tokyo talks were held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere between the delegations of the LCY and Japanese Communist Party [JCP], led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee. Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Momcilo Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium; Ilija Topaloski, SFRY ambassador in Tokyo; and Dusan Lazic, advisor for international cooperation to the Central Committee Presidium. On the Japanese side were Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; Mitsuhiro Kaneko, secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat; (Hiroshi Tachiki) and (Shoji Nihara), members of the Presidium; and (Yasuo Ogata), member of the Central Committee.

The talks were devoted to the relations between the two parties, the situation in the world, and the international workers, communist, and progressive movement. The delegations also informed each other in detail about the political, economic, and ideological trends in Yugoslavia and Japan and the activities of the two parties in this area.

There was unanimous agreement that relations between the two parties are very good, that they rest on solid foundations, and that they are founded on complete understanding, independence, and full respect for the principles of noninterference. Both sides expressed the readiness of Yugoslav and Japanese Communists to continue to work to further develop cooperation on these bases. In this context, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dragoslav Markovic repeated the invitation to the chairman of the JCP Central Committee and to the chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium to visit Yugoslavia with the aim of continuing the dialogue at the highest level. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

During the talks on the situation in the international workers, communist, and progressive movements and on relations between individual parties and progressive movements in the world, the participants particularly emphasized that there is a need to continue the struggle for equitable relations and full cooperation between parties and movements, while showing full respect for each other.

The Yugoslav and Japanese Communists also exchanged views on the political situation in the world and, in this connection, on their parties' struggle for peace and disarmament in the world, the democratization of international political and economic relations, and the development of international cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The hosts accorded Yugoslavia special recognition for its nonaligned and independent foreign policy and noted the importance of the nonaligned policy and movement as the only line in international politics that facilitates the regulation of international relations and the relaxation of the tension in the world.

Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, also gave a dinner in honor of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the Yugoslav delegation.

Markovic Meets JSP Leaders

LD261444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP], on cooperation between the two parties and countries and on international relations. Also taking part in the talks were Momcilo Radovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, the members of the LCY delegation which is on a short visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party, together with SFRY ambassador in Tokyo Ilija Topaloski. Also in the delegation of Japan's largest opposition party were Masao Hori, vice chairman of the JSP, and Noboro Yagi, member of the Central Executive Committee.

Particular attention in the cordial and friendly talks between the two parties was devoted to the cooperation of the LCY and SAWPY with the Japanese Socialists, and also to questions of the all-round development of relations between the two countries, including economic relations. There was also discussion of specific economic areas in which both sides see possibilities for the promotion of cooperation in their mutual interests.

During the discussion of the world situation, Markovic and Ishibashi dwelt at length on questions of the arms race and the worrying increase in tension in bloc relations. The question of North-South relations and the efforts to create a new international economic order were also discussed.

Since the JSP has for many years been systematically studying Yugoslavia's experiences in building its system of self-management, this topic was also a subject of the talks. At the end of the meeting Dragoslav Markovic renewed the invitation of the SAWPY and LCY to Chairman Ishibashi to visit Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure. Masashi Ishibashi held a formal lunch in honor of Dragoslav Markovic and the members of the LCY delegation.

Statement at End of Visit

LD261556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] 26 May (TANJUG) -- At the close of his visit to Japan, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave the following statement to TANJUG:

During our short visit to Japan, we have had talks with the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] and also with the Japanese Socialist Party. The LCY has been visiting Japan at the invitation of the JCP. The delegation of the JCP taking part in the talks with our delegation was led by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee, and also comprised Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, Kamejiro Senaga, vice chairman of the Central Committee Presidium; and other prominent officials of the party leadership.

We held talks with our hosts from the JCP in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both sides emphasized that the relations between the LCY and JCP, established in 1972, are developing successfully. The desire for their further promotion on the tested principles of independence, autonomy, and noninterference was also underlined.

We renewed our invitation to Comrades Miyamoto and Fuwa to visit our country so that the practice of an informative political dialogue between the two parties may be continued.

In the part of the talks dealing with international issues, we dwelt on the worsening conditions in the world, the dangers to peace and problems of peace, security, and independence in the world arising out of the continuation and acceleration of the arms race. It was noted that it is essential to make further efforts towards halting the arms race and taking steps toward disarmament in all parts of the world. We also noted the dangers of the policy of force and exploitation, domination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The two sides underlined that it is essential to resolve the conflicts and problems in international relations by peaceful means, through negotiations.

We stressed the importance of the policy of nonalignment in resolving the problems facing the world today. Comrade Miyamoto paid tribute to Comrade Tito for marking out the road to nonalignment.

We called for the development of cooperation between progressive parties and movements in the world on the principles of independence, autonomy, and noninterference, and indicated that it is essential that these principles should be consistently applied in practice.

We also exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and JCP on the international level. We exchanged information in the talks on the social trends in the two countries. Chairman Miyamoto informed the LCY Delegation of the complex economic, social, political, and ideological conditions in Japan and expounded on the JCP's basic tasks on the political scene of the country following last year's elections. We, for our part, spoke about our social development, the continuity of our policies, the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the further development of the socialist system of self-management.

We also held friendly talks with the representatives of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP]. The JSP delegation was headed by its chairman, Masashi Ishibashi; also in the delegation were Vice Chairman Masao Hori and other prominent leaders. We devoted great attention to the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and SAWPY and the JSP. We also talked about bilateral cooperation between the two countries and particularly about the economy. We noted some specific possibilities for realizing the more rapid development of economic cooperation. We noted that it is essential to end the arms race and make use of the enormous resources being spent on this for the development of the world, and the developing countries in particular. The tendencies toward the further deepening of the gulf between the developed and developing countries and the efforts by the developed part of the world to shift the burden of the crisis onto the developing countries, impose the need for a struggle for new, more equitable international economic relations.

The JSP representatives showed great interest in our self-managing socialist system and its further development. An institute for the study of self-management has been in existence and working under the auspices of the JSP for several years now. The comrades of the JSP also paid tribute to our nonaligned and independent foreign policy.

We have taken advantage of this opportunity to renew our invitation on behalf of the SAWPY and LCY to Comrade Ishibashi to visit our country.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the LCY delegation's open, substantial and very friendly talks with the JCP and JSP were very useful and informative.

They have contributed to the better mutual understanding of the stands, viewpoints, and policies of our parties, and we are convinced that they will add new impetus to the further development of equitable relations and cooperation, which is also of broader significance from the point of view of developing cooperation between the progressive forces in the world, Dragoslav Markovic said at the end of his visit to Japan.

Delegation Seen Off

LD262017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Today the LCY delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, ended its friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party. The delegation, which also included Momcilo Radovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium, left from Tokyo's Haneda Airport. Mitsuhiro Kaneko, secretary of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, and Hiroshi Tachiki, Presidium member, saw the delegation off. Ilija Topaloski, SFRY ambassador in Japan, and the embassy staff were also present.

Stopover in USSR

LD272009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TANJUG) -- On the way back to Belgrade from the visits to China and Japan, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the LCY delegation stopped over in Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, and Kiev. During the 1-hour stay in Novosibirsk, the Yugoslav party delegation was visited by the top leadership of the oblast, who were led by Aleksandr Filatov, first secretary of the Nobosibirsk Obkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee. In Kiev, Dragoslav Markovic was met by Aleksey Titarenko, second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, by city officials, and members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. In all three Soviet cities the LCY delegation was greeted and seen off cordially and warmly.

Delegation Returns to Belgrade

LD271753 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY CC Presidency, returned here today (Sunday) from his visits to China and Japan as chief delegate of a LCY delegation. While on a several-day official visit to China, Markovic talked with China's top party and state leaders about a further strengthening of bilateral relations, trends in the international communist and worker movement and other questions of bilateral interest. In Tokyo, the LCY delegation met and exchanged views with leaders of the Communist Party of Japan and the Socialist Party.

LCY'S MATIC ADDRESSES FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD260958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, May 26 (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Member Petar Matic has termed the successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the Finish Communist Party a major contribution to the development of good relations between Yugoslavia and Finland and the consolidation of friendship between their peoples.

Addressing the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party yesterday evening, Friday, Matic set out Yugoslavia's high concern over the continued straining of the international situation and said that international relations were pressed by numerous problems which seriously endanger peace and security in the world. The existing situation calls for an intensified activity of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and the realization of international tensions, the LCY representative said. All countries, all progressive parties and movements can and must significantly contribute to this struggle, a struggle in which the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment play an irreplaceable role, he added.

The LCY official underlined the outstanding significance of the development of relations between communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements in the world on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of autonomy, independence, equality and non-interference.

UK FOREIGN OFFICE DELEGATION DISCUSSES DETENTE

LD301030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Political consultations have been held in Belgrade between the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the [UK] Foreign Office. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the British delegation was led by Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state in the Foreign Office. During the consultations, particular attention was paid to an analysis of the possibility of renewing detente in Europe and stimulating positive trends in European security. A positive assessment was made of the development of bilateral relations, and a program of cooperation in the coming period was agreed upon.

Yesterday Minister of State Rifkind was received by Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council. During his stay in Yugoslavia, Rifkind will visit the Socialist Republics of Montenegro, Serbia, and Croatia, where he will have talks on these republics' participation in Yugoslav-British cooperation, particularly at the economic level.

ILIJEVSKI IN ROME FOR ST CYRIL CELEBRATION

LD261529 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Rome, May 26 (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. Achille Silvestrini received today, Saturday, a delegation of Yugoslavia which stayed in Rome on the occasion of the manifestation "Yugoslavia in honour of Saint Cyril". The Yugoslav delegation was headed by President of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia Committee for Information Tihomir Ilijevski.

During the meeting Ilijevski expressed thanks to Mgr Silvestrini for Pope John Paul's addressing the believers during the Easter festivities in the Macedonian language also. "The pope's gesture has been understood as a gesture of a dignified relationship towards the Macedonian people in Yugoslavia, as well as all over the world" Ilijevski said.

In the ensuing talk both sides stressed the importance of the manifestation "Yugoslavia in honour of Saint Cyril" which contributes to the further affirmation of the Macedonian and the Yugoslav culture as a whole. Members of the Yugoslav delegation inforinformed Mgr Silvestrini on preparations for marking the 1100th anniversary of Saint Methodius' death who, together with Saint Cyril, was the founder of the Slav script and culture. Ilijevski stressed that this meeting is also in the function of further development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Holy See.

PLANINC TOAST TO CSSR'S STROUGAL 21 MAY

LD211904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- "I can state with great satisfaction that significant results have been obtained in the development of bilateral relations since our last meeting in Czechoslovakia." This was stated by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, when addressing her guest Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak federal premier, during a dinner given in his honor.

In her toast, Milka Planinc went on to say that Yugoslavia was attaching special importance to economic cooperation between the two countries. Commodity exchange, which had attained a high level of almost $1.7 billion, represents a sound basis for further promoting relations and cooperation.

Milka Planinc also referred to the favorable results attained in the fields of science, education, and culture, which all contribute to consolidating the general conviction that one can look with optimism to the future of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations.

Continuing her toast, Milka Planinc said: "I am pleased to be able to say that cooperation between our two countries is developing with mutual respect and mutual advantage coupled with mutual respect for our own paths of internal development and different international positions. This cooperation is inspired by a desire for peace, peaceful development, and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

"I especially wish to stress that experience is convincingly proving the lasting value of the principles of our mutual relations laid down by Presidents Tito and Husak. These principles were stressed again and reiterated during Comrade Spiljak's recent visit to friendly Czechoslovakia and his talks with Comrade Husak.

"Our orientation is for our relations with Czechoslovakia to continue to develop, strengthen, and expand on these principles in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the peoples of our countries."

Milka Planinc then referred to the present world situation, which is becoming increasingly complex. She said:

"The arms race is acquiring increasingly dangerous dimensions, new hotbeds of crisis are emerging, the gap between developed and developing countries is deepening, and detente has fallen into a serious crisis and stagnation. This obliges us to make even greater efforts to preserve world peace. It is particularly important that all countries, regardless of their strength and size, as well as all peaceloving and progressive democratic forces, fully involve themselves in arresting the unfavorable trends in order to improve the world situation.

"Yugoslavia, as a socialist and nonaligned country, is making every effort in the direction of a further developing and consolidating equal international cooperation on the European Continent and in the world. We attach exceptional importance to the development of good-neighborly relations with neighboring countries and to the establishment of favorable conditions and climate for promoting multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean region as an integral part of European cooperation based on the principles and stands inherent in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. We are convinced that the success of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in Stockholm will have a great importance and will represent a special contribution to cooperation in Europe and to preservation of peace in the world.

"Focal points of crisis and local conflicts represent a constant threat to world peace and security. The situation is at its most dangerous in the Near East and in the Middle East. Respect for the principles of the UN Charter and for the right of peoples to self-determination, independence, and free development, without outside interference and pressure, is the only way to resolve them.

"We believe that world peace is indivisible and that it cannot rest on a balance of terror, arms race, and [word indistinct] of interests. Only peace based on reciprocal respect, respect for independence and noninterference, in which all countries can develop in a free and safe way, can be stable and lasting. On this plain we and Czechoslovakia have a great deal in common. In their history, especially during World War II, our two countries experienced all the horrors of sacrifices [words indistinct] and, what is most important, they very well understand what the price of their freedom entailed."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE AT END OF STROUGAL VISIT

LD241602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Czechoslovak communique issued simultaneously in Belgrade and Prague, says the talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Federal Government, proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual trust and understanding. They briefed each other on the situation regarding the development of the two countries and on the results achieved. An assessment [words indistinct] of the development of mutual relations and cooperation as well as the possibilities of their further promotion. Views were exchanged on the most important questions in international relations.

The communique recalls that during the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia 21-24 May at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Strougal was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. In his capacity as member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, he exchanged views with Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on current issues in the social development of the two countries and the situation in the communist and workers movement. He also visited Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro. The communique says bilateral cooperation has been successfully developing in accordance with the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference, as well as respect and consideration for the two countries' own paths of internal development and their international positions.

Stressing the fact that the SFRY and CSSR have become mutually important economic partners, the premiers noted that the long-term agreements constitute an important factor of stability in mutual Yugoslav-Czechoslovak economic relations. Both sides will endeavor for the the forms of this cooperation to continue developing in the future. Particular attention was devoted to the development of higher forms of production cooperation, especially industrial cooperation and specialization, and the need to jointly operate in third markets.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results achieved thus far in scientific-technical cooperation, which is based on the long-term program, and stressed their interest in its further intensive development and expansion.

Positively assessing the results of the work of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the two sides agreed that the mixed committee should start working out the main directions of economic cooperation between the SFRY and CSSR for the period following 1985.

The need is stressed for further developing mutual relations and cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, health care, and public information in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations and with a view to strengthening them.

The two premiers, the communique says, expressed their profound concern over the present tense international situation and its dangerous development, which is threatening peace and security in the world. The new round of armaments is a dangerous development on the European Continent, with all the catastrophic consequences this might have for the fate of mankind.

Milka Planinc and Lubomir Strougal devoted exceptional attention to the contribution made by the SFRY and the CSSR to the struggle for strengthening peace, halting the armament process, transferring to disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, improving the international situation, returning to the policy of detente, and developing international cooperation on an equal footing. This demands the involvement of all states in resolving key questions of the present and eliminating the danger of war. They called for the adoption of urgent and concrete measures to this end.

The two sides expressed profound concern over the unfavorable development of the situation in Europe. In this connection they stressed the great importance of the Stockholm conference on measures for strengthening trust, security, and disarmament. They urge all participating states to achieve through joint efforts and as soon as possible results which would enable a transfer to the second phase of the conference and the adoption of concrete measures for disarmament in Europe.

They believe that the creation of zones of cooperation free from nuclear weapons would contribute to the general process of the relaxation of tension and disarmament.

Concern is expressed over the continuing crisis in the Middle East and it is stressed that lasting peace can only be guaranteed by an all-round and just solution to the Middle East problem. This implies respect for the rights of the Palestinian people, headed by the PLO as its sole legitimate representative, to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories.

The communique goes on to say that the two sides call for an end to hostilities and a halt to the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, and they express the conviction that a lasting and just solution to the conflict situation in southern Africa can only be achieved on the basis of the consistent liquidation of all remnants of the policy of colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, with full support being given for the just struggle of SWAPO and a demand for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the relevant UN decisions.

The two premiers expressed full support for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean area who are fighting for an independent development, positively assessing the efforts of the Contadora Group toward a peaceful solution of the crisis situation in Central America.

The premiers noted that continuation of the unfavorable international economic situation and the problems which are accompanying international economic relations demand the urgent adoption of effective measures with a view to creating new economic relations between sovereign states which would become a just and democratic basis for solving the current economic problems in the world. In accordance with this they stressed the need for starting global talks on the basis of the UN decisions.

They assessed as important the role which lies with the UN in the present strained international situation in solving the current international problems and developing international cooperation. They will continue to press for increasing its effectiveness in the interests of the consolidation of peace and international security, and in accordance with the principles contained in the charter.

The president of the Federal Executive Council and the premier of the federal government of the CSSR stressed the important positive role which in international relations lies with the Nonaligned Movement as an important and active factor in reducing international tension, consolidating peace and security, creating the conditions for a change in international economic relations, and strengthening international cooperation on an equal footing.

After stressing the conviction that the visit by the premier of the federal government of the CSSR will contribute to the further development of relations and cooperation between the two friendly socialist countries, the communique says that Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, accepted an invitation to visit the CSSR.

PRESIDENCY ON DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN GULF

LD301957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- At a session held today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic, the SFRY Presidency considered the latest development of events in the Middle East and the growing exacerbation of the situation in the Gulf, and in particular, any possible activities of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement with the aim of overcoming the situation which is causing grave anxiety in the broadest international community. In the light of the existing situation, the Presidency particularly analyzed the position of our economic organizations and the possible consequences for the security of our workers and ships sailing in the Gulf. The Presidency also considered the further development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the countries of that area.

At the same time, the Presidency determined the lines of the SFRY's further activity. The Presidency also considered and approved reports in connection with the visits a number of foreign statesmen will pay to Yugoslavia next month.

LCY PRESIDIUM VIEWS ECONOMIC STRATEGY, CONTACTS

LD302106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Dr. Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and also attended by the chairmen of the commissions for international cooperation of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee considered topical ideopolitical questions of the strategy of economic relations with foreign countries and our country's international position, including our international debts.

The introductory observations were made by Dr Tomislav Popovic, director of the macroproject "New International Economic Order -- Ways of Realizing the Prospects."

Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, reported to the commission on the outcome of the meeting of the Interaction Council of former premiers of 26 countries, which was held in Brioni a short time ago and was devoted to the problem of the developing countries' debts.

During the discussion, stress was laid, among other things, on the indispensability of the further consolidation of ideopolitical unity of the LCY in assessing the state of our foreign economic relations and in carrying out the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, which was also closely linked with the need for more resolute struggle against the continuation of the trend toward unchecked development and for lower economic dependence on foreign countries and should be accompanied by intensified cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries, including their joint struggle for peace and a new international order.

Dobrivoje Vidic and Dr Dusan Dragosavac, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, briefed commission members on their visits to Greece. Vidic spoke about his meetings with representatives of the Communist Party and Dragasavac about the attendance of LCY and SAWPY delegations at the PASOK (the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement) Congress. It was stated that both visits have made a contribution to the further development of relations and cooperation with the progressive forces of neighboring Greece. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who was a member of the delegation which had recently visited the PRC and Japan, told the commission about the results of these visits which were judged to have promoted further cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COURT COMMUTES SENTENCES

LD302211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Today the Supreme Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina announced its decision on the sentences imposed in August last year by the Sarajevo District Court on a group of persons for counterrevolutionary activities from positions of Muslim nationalism. After considering the appeals from all the accused, the Supreme Court judged that some of the actions of the accused, on the grounds of which the court of the first instance found them guilty, did not have the characteristics of criminal acts and that the actions of the accused Ismet Kasumagic and Hasan Cengic had the characteristics of only one criminal act -- that of conspiring to carry out hostile activity -- under Article 136 paragraph two of the SFRY Criminal Code, and not of a criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133 paragraph one of the SFRY Criminal Code, under which they were found guilty by the court of the first instance. Apart from this, the Supreme Court judged that there were mitigating circumstances concerning the accused which the court of the first instance did not consider when pronouncing sentence. Proceeding from this, the Supreme Court partly allowed the appeals by the accused and pronounced the following sentences on the organizers of the group for counterrevolutionary threats to the social order: Alija Izetbegovic, 12 years, and Omer Behmen, 11 years imprisonment. The sentences pronounced on the members of the group are: Hasan Cengic, 7 years; Ismet Kasumagic, 8 years; Edhem Bicakcici, 4 years; and Huso Zivalj, 3 years and 6 months imprisonment. The supreme court of Bosnia-Hercegovina imposed terms of imprisonment on the rest of the accused who had been sentenced by the court of the first instance for the criminal act of hostile propaganda, as follows: Salih Behmen, 4; Mustafa Spahic, 3; Dzemal Latic, 4; Melika Salihtegovic and Dervis Djurdjevic, 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment. Compared with the sentences pronounced by the court of the first instance, the Supreme Court's sentences are lower by 2 to 3 years.

The Supreme Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina rejected the appeal by Djula Bicakcic as unfounded and confirmed the sentence of 6 months imprisonment which she served while under investigation. In view of the fact that the criminal acts concerned are defined in the SFRY Criminal Code, the accused and their defense are still able to submit a request to the federal court for a special review of the sentences which they are now serving.